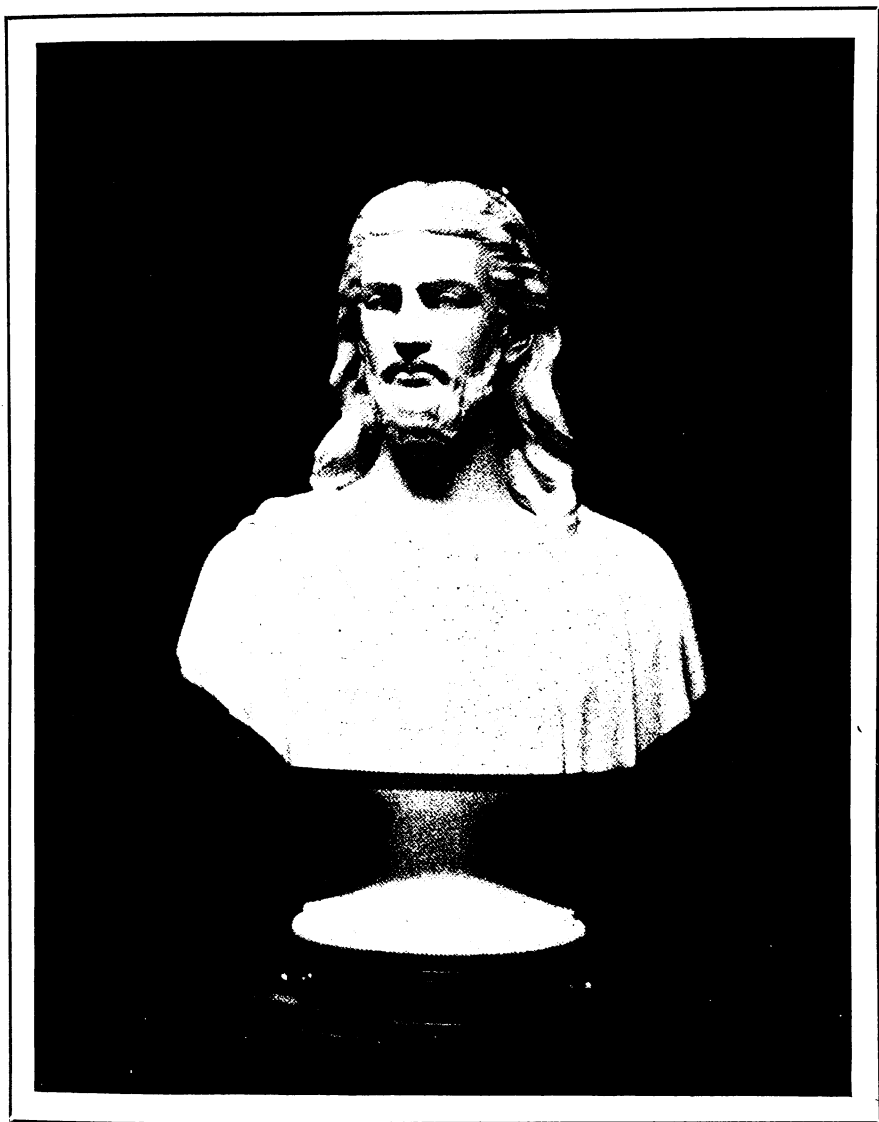


Norman W. Kingsley



Marble bust of the Saviour made by Norman W. Kingsley in 1868.



Copies of Rembrandt pictures made by Norman W. Kingsley on wood, using the flame of a blow-pipe.



Copies of Rembrandt pictures made by Norman W. Kingsley on wood, using the flame of a blow-pipe.



Copies of Rembrandt pictures made by Norman W. Kingsley on wood, using the flame of a blow-pipe.



Scientific Administration of Nitrous Oxide with Oxygen.

BY DR. R. H. CULLUM, St. Paul, Minn.

Paul Burt proved to the world that nitrous oxide is *per se* an anesthetic, and so demonstrated it. But the apparatus employed by his method rendered it of no practical value to the dental profession. He demonstrated that, under increased atmospheric pressure, nitrous oxide and oxygen could be administered with sufficient oxygen to prevent all asphyxia, and sufficient nitrous oxide to produce anesthesia.

In the year 1892 I began to study out an apparatus for the administration of nitrous oxide and oxygen at ordinary atmospheric pressure, and began the development of my ideas along that line.

Wood's Experiments.

Before I had progressed far, there appeared in the *Dental Cosmos* (May, 1893), an article upon the administration of nitrous oxide and oxygen at ordinary atmospheric pressure, with a number of tabulated experiments, from the pen of the eminent Prof. Henry C. Wood, M.D. The experiments given and conclusions reached rather dampened my enthusiasm for a time. After analyzing his experiments to the best of my ability, I found I could not agree with all of his conclusions. They certainly were opposed to Burt's demonstrations.

Dr. Wood's final conclusions were: (1) confirmation of the view that nitrous oxide produces anesthesia by cutting off the supply of oxygen; (2) that a mixture of nitrous oxide with oxygen does not seem to be available as a practical anesthetic.

To prove his first conclusion, he gave a dog pure nitrous oxide, excluding all air. He performed this experiment five different times. It took two minutes and thirteen seconds to produce anesthesia. He then made five more experiments. In these cases he inserted a cork in the inhaling tube, shutting off all air. This time the dog was getting neither nitrous oxide nor air. It took two minutes and nine seconds to produce anesthesia by asphyxia, making only four seconds difference in time in

favor of the asphyxia method. He practically got the same results in both experiments, because he shut off all air in both cases. He proved nothing for nor against nitrous oxide.

Nitrous oxide gives up no oxygen to the system; chloroform gives up no oxygen to the system; ether gives up no oxygen to the system. They all produce anesthesia. If you will consider nitrous oxide an anesthetic, as you do chloroform or ether, you will have the correct theory.

In administering chloroform or ether, you give more or less air, or more or less of the anesthetic as the conditions indicate. With nitrous oxide the same principle should be followed. Dr. Wood's second conclusion that nitrous oxide and oxygen are not available as an anesthetic, is proven incorrect by thousands of successful demonstrations in Europe and this country.

**Nitrous Oxide
Combined
with Oxygen.**

To administer nitrous oxide diluted with oxygen is scientific and practical. Certain well defined rules must be applied, and a suitable apparatus for carrying them out must be at hand. The satisfaction obtained and relief gained over the older methods of giving nitrous oxide are wonderful. Not only for yourself, but for your patrons as well. You have the satisfaction of knowing you are using the safest anesthetic known.

After a very little time to familiarize yourself with your apparatus, you feel confident that you are master of the situation. Instead of going at your task with a dread, wondering how it will come out, you are almost sure of a satisfactory operation. With small children, delicate, anemic individuals, and the other cases you are accustomed to dread with nitrous oxide this system seems at its best. The advantages are a longer anesthesia, varying from one-half longer to twice as long a time; also, freedom from sturor, lividity and muscular twitching and all the phenomena of asphyxia. If conducted properly, a great majority pass into a quiet, gently snoring sleep. When you have them in that condition you have the great satisfaction of knowing that you can keep them there for several minutes, if you wish. You can feel more deliberate, less on a tension, and letting go of the inhaler "make haste slowly," if it is a case of extracting. In case the operation is on some other part of the body, you keep your inhaler in position and turn on or off the oxygen, as indicated.

I have administered this combination at least five hundred times in the last three years, mostly for the extracting of teeth, extracting of pulps, cutting off of teeth, and for crowning where the pulp was alive. In one case I cut off two centrals and removed the pulps, and had plenty of time. In a case of accidental exposure of a pulp, when preparing a tooth for a filling, or where for any other reason you do not wish to wait for the slow

process of devitalization, proceed by taking a large piece of rubber dam and placing it over the tooth or teeth to be operated upon. Cut a hole about one-quarter of an inch in diameter opposite the mouth. Take the hood off the inhaler, put a short piece of hose on the inhaler, and insert the free end in the hole in the dam. Hold the rubber well on the face, administer nitrous oxide, drill in and remove the pulp. If you have an assistant, you will have all the time you could wish in which to work. It will take a much shorter time than cataphoresis.

I have had all kinds of cases of extracting. Cases where I have removed from one to sixteen teeth at one administration. In another case I extracted the four third molars successfully at one administration. In one case, a very remarkable one, I gave the smallest quantity I have ever given, it being one and one-half gallons of nitrous oxide and enough oxygen to make a ten per cent mixture. In this case I extracted one tooth and had plenty of time to have taken another one. The largest quantity of gas given was thirteen gallons. I think the average quantity will be about eight gallons of nitrous oxide.

I give from two to twelve per cent oxygen; the general average will be about eight per cent. I have been rather sparing of the oxygen for some time, and did not give more than five per cent (average), but I find now as I have improved my inhaler, that I can give more oxygen and have better success.

My cases have all been practical ones in a general practice, having only a young laboratory man assistant. I could not make detailed record of my cases as to time of inhalation, rate of impulse, duration of anesthesia, etc., etc. But all these points are so much more satisfactory than the asphyxia method that I am delighted. One of the notable differences in the two methods is the long analgesia after the patient seems to be conscious. I had a case recently where, after extracting several teeth or roots, I leaned the patient forward, had her spit out the blood, then extracted a large molar without the least pain, the patient being barely conscious of it.

Frederic W. Hewitt, M.D., of London, Eng., has made a special study and large number of carefully conducted experiments upon this subject. He says in a recent publication:

"In 1886 I commenced in the Dental Hospital, London, a series of experimental administrations of nitrous oxide and oxygen at ordinary atmospheric pressure, with the object of obtaining the best method for general use. * * * No less than thirteen distinct plans were tried, each of which necessitated a different form of apparatus, before I arrived at the one I brought out in 1894. That it should have taken so long to devise a workable method may appear remarkable. But the fact is, that, as the

experiments proceeded, it became more and more clear that attention had to be paid to the minutest possible details.

"One of the first points that became obvious was that sudden transitions in the composition of the gases breathed in were to be avoided. For example, no good results could be obtained by suddenly changing from ordinary nitrous oxide to a mixture containing a considerable percentage of oxygen; or from one containing a small to one containing a large percentage; or vice versa."

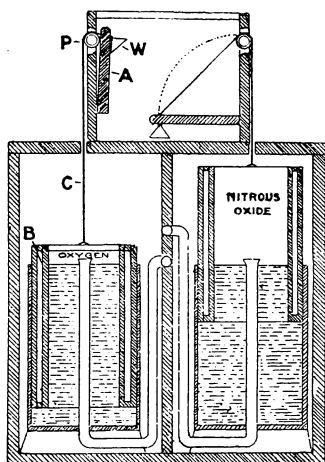


FIG. 1.

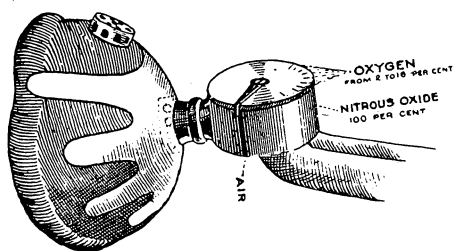


FIG. 2.

According to his theory, and there is no doubt of its correctness, as that is the only scientific way, the apparatus to carry it into execution is of vital importance. Namely, a plentiful supply of nitrous oxide and oxygen; a suitable receiver, such as a gasometer or gas bag; inhaler so constructed that the percentage can be regulated accurately and immediately with one hand, leaving the other hand free for other work; a correctly fitting face piece is needed, as all outside air must be excluded, with correct and easy working valves.

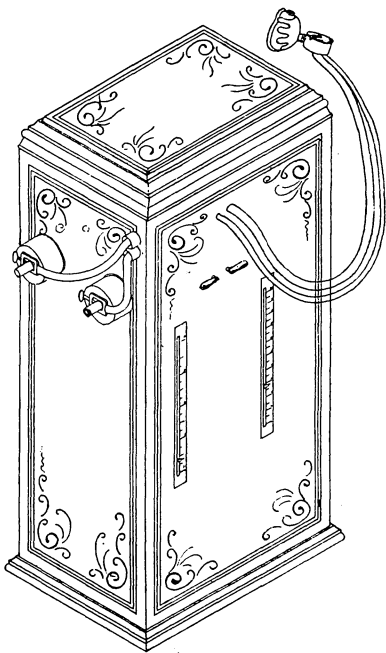
For about three months I have been using my third gasometer, but I have never changed the principle of its working from the first. The changes I made from time to time were only to improve appearance and details.

I have been using my second inhaler about six months. It is a great improvement over my first one, and is practically perfect.

Hoping that all will be able to get the ideas I have tried to set forth, in the necessarily abbreviated exposition of so important a subject, I will close with a brief description of my apparatus.

**Nitrous Oxide-
Oxygen
Apparatus.**

My apparatus lacks one point set down by Dr. Hewitt as important. That is portability. You cannot put it in a grip and carry it around a hospital, or from place to place. It is intended rather for dentists than for general surgeons, although the whole thing will not weigh over fifty pounds, and is on casters so that it



can be run about from one room to another easily. For the dentists' use, its superiority over any arrangement of bags will more than counterbalance that defect.

Fig. 1 represents the internal principle of the gasometer. B is an air space large enough to displace water equal to the weight of the bell. As the bell descends into the water it begins to lose weight, and when fully down it just floats on the water. A is an arm hinged at its lower end. W is a counterweight attached to arm A. When the arm is down,

ITEMS OF INTEREST

as shown on the right, this weight just equals the weight of the bell of the gasometer when it is at its highest point, as shown on the right side also. It is evident that as the bell settles into the water it loses weight gradually, and as the weight on the arm ascends in a circle it loses weight exactly to correspond. This gives precisely the same weight at all points; both bells acting the same they give the same pressure at all points as they descend, and also at the inhaler irrespective of the quantity of gas in either bell.

The inhaler is operated by grasping it in the right hand with the thumb on the lever, as shown in the cut. When this lever is moved around past the first mark, shown on top, the full supply of nitrous oxide is on. Then as you pass it on around, each additional mark you pass represents two per cent of oxygen. There is a spring on the inside that moves the lever back, if you wish it to go back, to give less oxygen or to shut it off entirely when through. There are two metal fingers that extend forward on the rubber hood, pressing down the inflated rim on each side of the nose. These can be bent down to fit any face.

Fig. 3 is the gasometer complete. This one is made of galvanized iron and painted. It stands forty-eight inches high, twenty-one inches broad and fourteen inches from back to front. All the tubing is on the inside. Just under where the hose is attached are the stop cocks. On the front are two nickel plated scales, by which you can observe how much gas you have given and the exact percentage. The one on the left is for the oxygen and measures four gallons. The one on the right is for the nitrous oxide and measures ten gallons.

Dental Legislation in California.

By S. E. KNOWLES.

Under this caption, in an article in the February number of *ITEMS OF INTEREST* Dr. L. L. Dunbar has misrepresented the Trustees of the California State Dental Association in relation to their action at the time of the passage of the Dental Act, to such an extent as to require correction.

It is now more than fifteen years since the act was passed and it might naturally be supposed that the whole matter had become ancient history. He has, however, seen fit to reopen the subject, therefore a little further elaboration may prove of interest. The portion of Dr. Dunbar's article objected to is as follows:

"Failing to obtain the desired assistance from the State Association at two of its sessions through unfortunate personal differences, in December, 1884, there was organized the California State Odontological Society in order to secure associational effort in the accomplishment of the desired legislation. In less than eighty-five days the present law passed both legislative houses, secured executive approval and went into effect. Although the first draft of the bill presented divided the recommending power equally between the California State Odontological Society and the State Dental Association, with one appointment at large for a board of seven, the sponsors of the bill were obliged to fight a strong and influential lobby from the State Dental Association, the outgrowth of which was the creation of a sentiment among legislators that the entire board should be appointed by the Executive from the dentists of the State without reference to associational affiliations.

"The bill was otherwise mutilated with the evident hope of defeating it entirely, and all opposition came from men who, for associational reasons, should have been its staunch supporters."

Dr. Dunbar is well aware that the California State Dental Association had no desire to prevent the passage of a proper dental law. The draft of the proposed law as circulated amongst dentists for indorsement coupled the State Association with the California State Odontological Society in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of harmonious cooperation. The action of the California State Dental Association was largely directed to the prevention of this alleged Odontological Society from participating in naming the appointees in the manner proposed.

Events transpiring both before and after that time fully justify the position taken by us at that time.

The doctor has happily supplied evidence that his only objections to the act as passed are embodied in Section 2. The following appears in the annual address delivered by Dr. Dunbar at the first and only annual meeting of the California State Odontological Society held November 10, 1885, and occurs on page 48 (Transactions California State Odontological Society).

"The Odontological Society has earned a lasting gratitude in securing this much needed protection to the profession, and gained a prestige that years will not dim. Suggestions for amending the law have been frequently made since its passage, but I question whether the provisions of the present law, except as relating to the Board of Examiners, can be improved upon, and it will be dangerous to attempt any tinkering, even to secure a change in Section 2."

In order that this matter may be thoroughly understood, Section 2 of the proposed Act circulated for signatures by the California State Odontological Society, is given in full.

"Section 2. A board of examiners, to consist of six practicing dentists, is hereby created, whose duty it shall be to carry out the purposes and enforce the provisions of this Act.

"The members of said board shall be appointed by the Governor, who shall select them from ten candidates, five of whom shall be named by the directors of the California State Odontological Society, and five by the directors of the California State Dental Association.

"Three members of this board shall be members of the California State Odontological Society, and three shall be members of the California State Dental Association.

"The term for which the members of said board shall hold their offices shall be six years, except that the members of the board first to be appointed under this act shall hold their offices for the term of one, two, three, four, five and six years respectively, and until the successors shall be duly appointed.

"In case of a vacancy occurring in said board, such vacancy shall be filled by the Governor from two names furnished him by the directors of the Society or Association entitled to such privilege."

Section 2 of the Whitcomb Assembly Bill differed from this draft to the extent of permitting each society to name three of the members of the board, and providing for vacancies by the addition of the following: "In case the directors of the society or association entitled to do so shall fail to name such person or persons, as provided in this section, within thirty days after being so requested, the other shall be entitled to name such person or persons to fill said board."

In the Lynch Senate Bill Section 2 is practically identical with that of the Whitcomb Bill. Section 2 of the Act as passed is as follows:

"Section 2. A Board of Examiners, to consist of seven practicing dentists, is hereby created, whose duty is shall be to carry out the purposes and enforce the provisions of this Act. The members of said board shall be appointed by the Governor from the dental profession of the state at large. The term for which the members of said board shall hold their office shall be four years, except that two of the members of the board first to be appointed under this act, shall hold their office for the term of one year, two for the term of two years, two for the term of three years, and one for the term of four years, respectively, and until their successors shall be duly appointed and qualified. In case of a vacancy occurring in said board, such vacancy shall be filled by the Governor in conformity with this section."

In all essential particulars these four drafts are in other sections practically identical. The "mutilation" complained of by Dr. Dunbar must therefore be confined to this same Section 2, and consisted first, in

excluding both societies from official recognition; second, increasing the membership of the board from six to seven; third, requiring the appointments to be made from the profession at large; and fourth, complying with the requirements of the Constitution of the State of California, which forbids the appointment of such officers for a term exceeding four years. What constituted the "mutilation" the reader can readily determine.

In stating that "all opposition came from men, who, from associational and professional reasons, should have been its staunchest supporters," evidently referring to the California State Dental Association, Dr. Dunbar seems either to have modified his views or to labor under the disadvantage of having a short memory. To verify which the following is quoted from the Annual Address previously cited, page 47, it being in reference to the Act as passed on the 12th of the previous March. "As had been predicted, the most violent opposition was aroused, both from misguided practitioners (non-graduates), who feared interference with their rights, notwithstanding an express provision to the contrary, and from the California State Dental Association, principally upon the grounds of representation upon the board." What the doctor's *real* opinion may be is left for the reader to determine. At the time the matter was before the Legislature in 1885 the late Dr. Wm. Dutch, Dr. Wm. J. Younger and myself were appointed to act for the Trustees of the California State Dental Association. Our efforts were rewarded to the extent of preventing this mushroom Odontological Society from obtaining official recognition on the Board of Examiners, but at the cost of exclusion of the California State Dental Association from similar participation.

At this time, this Odontological Society had not held an annual session. Five of its nine directors were disgruntled ex-members of the California State Dental Association, and its first president was Dr. Dunbar. In 1883 he, in company with ten other members, resigned, immediately following a disagreement over Dental College affairs. One more quotation will be given. It occurs in the latter portion of the report of the Committee on New Appliances (Transactions California State Odontological Society, page 220), and is as follows:

"Now, Mr. President, we finish our report with a side-dish, dessert if you please, not intended for publication, nor to be eaten until 6:30 p. m. We speak of the latest *big thing in the West* in the way of dental appliances; it has been in successful use for only one year, but its record scores away ahead of all such other local appliances. While we do not expect this new dental lever will prove to be equal to the famous theoretical lever of Archimedes, that would move the world, still we hope that it will prove to be on the wheel and axle or perpetual lever plan; although an exclusive

affair, it is open for the use of all dental investigators of the new departure school; this peculiar lever has been named by its inventors, "The California State Odontological Society!"

So much for the prediction of the future of this *ponderous* Society. Now for the realization: This Society held but one annual session, into which had been injected so much energy as to leave it utterly exhausted. Its transactions were published and at this point it rested from its labors. It has not to my knowledge disincorporated, nor can it do so until its just debts are paid, unless the convenient plea of outlawry can be invoked and thus relieve it from its legal liabilities.

Open Letter to Dr. Asay.

J. L. Asay, M.D., Editor Dental Department, *Pacific Medical Journal*:

Regretting the cause which compels me to address these lines to you, I feel that the circumstances are such that I am compelled to do so in justification of the 'attack made upon me' in the last issue of the *Pacific Medical Journal*. I hope that after a little mature deliberation you have seen your error and will rectify the same in the next issue of your journal, as heretofore I have considered you the soul of honor. Should you still feel that you were justified in your remarks, especially those pertaining to my professional honor, I will briefly lay some facts before you, and ask you to publicly either affirm or deny them.

Some time in August, 1898, you met me in the clinic room of the C. P. and S. on Howard street, and said, "Hello, Cranz, I understand you are trying to get the appointment on the State Board of Dental Examiners, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Morffew." I answered "Yes." You then told me that should I receive the appointment you had some important facts to communicate, regarding the crooked actions of a member of said board. Upon my receiving the appointment, you kept your word by informing me that Dr. Tebbets had approached you at the annual session, regarding the candidacy of a person in whom you were interested and whose name I need not mention. Tebbets told you that Dr. Drucker was opposed to granting a license to this particular applicant, but thought the matter could be fixed for \$25.00. You then told me how you upbraided Tebbets for "standing you up," as you termed it, when Tebbets told you it was not for himself but for Dr. Drucker that he wanted the money. You afterwards met Tebbets and paid the money, then vowed that at some future time you would even up matters.

Furthermore, you disclosed the Finnigan matter, in which you said that Dr. Finnigan had agreed to pay Tebbets \$50.00 for passing a candidate, \$25.00 of which was paid at once, the balance to be paid later, but which was never done, although, according to your statement, Tebbets made frequent demands for the same.

Now Dr. Asay, I challenge you to deny in the columns of your journal that the foregoing is the truth, and should you do so, I will forever set this matter at rest by proving to the profession, who is a pseudo-reformer, a man of truth, professional and manly honor. And when I say prove, I mean that I will prove my assertions by the word of a gentleman, who is a peer among us, both socially and professionally, whose professional reputation is international, and whose very support means truth and righteousness.

Should you ignore this communication, I shall forward a copy to an Eastern journal, giving the name of the honorable gentleman herein mentioned.

L. T. CRANZ.

P. S.—S. E. Knowles, M.D., D.D.S., is the gentleman above referred to.

L. T. CRANZ

Modern Bridge-Work Not Very Old.

BY WM. H. TRUMAN, D.D.S., Philadelphia.

I regret very much that regard for truth, and perhaps a better acquaintance with the subject compels me to differ widely from Dr. Thayer in supposing that the illustrations accompanying his article upon "Pseudo Dental Patents" have any bearing upon modern dental bridge-work. I regret it, for I should be very glad if the illustration would bear the construction he places upon it. I recognized it at once as taken from J. B. Savier's translation of F. Maury's excellent treatise upon Dental Art, published at Philadelphia by Lea and Blanchard, 1843, a translation, I think, of the Paris edition of 1833. Part Third of this work, treating of mechanical dentistry, is not, strictly speaking, a translation of the original. It is made up of portions of Maury's work, but the practical part is a revised reprint of a series of papers upon mechanical dentistry published by Solyman Brown, M.D., D.D.S., in the *American Journal of Dental Science*, beginning in Vol. 2, (December, 1841), page 161. The explanation of plate 17, and the plate itself is accurately and beautifully reproduced. Plate 17 of the work in question is a lithographic reproduction of plate 27 of the first and second Paris

editions, both of which are before me, dated, respectively, 1828 and 1833. Dr. Thayer either misunderstands or misconstrues the reference to page 226. Dr. Brown (Dr. Brown wrote that) has given directions for constructing a plate, and next explains the process of soldering to the plate the porcelain teeth. He first makes the backing, and the portion quoted by Dr. Thayer in his directions for soldering the backings to each individual tooth, has no connection whatever with figure 13 of plate 17. Later on, on page 228, paragraph 32, he directs how this tooth and its backing is to be united to the plate. In the next chapter he leaves no room for doubt that his bridge-work differed widely from that now in use.

It is entitled, "Of the insertion of several teeth on natural roots, in cases where the number of natural roots does not equal the number of teeth to be inserted." He describes a case where it is imperative on the dentist to sustain the six front teeth on four roots. In this case he makes a plate "extending back into the mouth three-quarters of an inch." To this he solders "pivots," one for each root. He then adjusts the porcelain teeth, invests them with the plate, removes each tooth from the investment and fits to it a backing, replacing it, then he proceeds to solder the backings to the teeth and the teeth to the plate, presumably, at the same time. We have no evidence that these cases with a multiplicity of "pivots" were, or were intended to be, permanent fixtures in the mouth. In this case described by Dr. Brown, he directs that the plate be shaped with points extending behind the first bicuspid to "prevent the whole apparatus from being pushed forward by the action of the food, the tongue, or the antagonizing teeth." In the original, the text in both editions refers to figure 13 as natural teeth mounted upon a plate. (Page 322, edition of 1828; page 363, edition of 1833.) In both editions the method of construction is detailed, they are practically alike, and call for a plate; indeed, the plate is clearly indicated in the reproduced cut, a little less clearly than in the original. Except an attempt to use fusible metal for the purpose about 1818, I know of nothing noted by any writer at all practicable for permanently securing bridgepieces in place until the introduction of the modern cements and plastics. Fauchard figures pieces of six or more teeth sustained by pivots, in his work dated 1728, that quite as closely resemble modern bridgework as does this figure by Maury a century later; both, however, lack the essentials Dr. Thayer has drawn upon his imagination to supply. Had he been at all acquainted with the original, or the methods in vogue 50 years ago, he would not, I am persuaded, have made the mistake he has.

Septic Accidents Caused by the Eruption of the Wisdom Tooth.

By DR. MANUEL CARMONA APARICIO, City of Mexico, Mex.

On the 8th of August of the present year, Mr. J., twenty-four years of age, came to me to seek my professional services. The young man with scrofulous antecedents explained that about two years ago he experienced some syphilitic manifestations which caused ganglions on the neck leading almost to suppuration and the alteration of various organs.

He was attended by a physician who, within the space of six months, made his ailments completely disappear, but shortly afterward the patient was attacked by a violent and acute pain in the tri-facial region. In the course of time his sufferings increased to such an extent that there was a period during which he lived only by strong narcotics. In this way the patient passed more than ten months, until he began to experience some trouble in his mouth; he felt the gum enlarged to the level of the middle part of the ascending arch of the right lower jaw. The growth felt by the patient had produced considerable inflammatory phenomena impeding as they did the passage of aliments, which consisted of liquids only, and these in small quantities.

About five or six months ago the patient saw appear all over his body an eruption accompanied by quite high fever; he went to consult a physician. To corroborate the diagnosis made, this one had to call in another physician in order to agree by consultation upon a method or mode of treatment. This was done accordingly, the physicians telling him that the blotches on his body were caused by an intestinal affection, and that with the remedy proposed, the evil would disappear. Lack of means prevented the patient from procuring this medicine. His affection or disease did not disappear, and in a fit of despair he came to me as a last resort, prepared, as he expressed himself, to suffer death if my professional services could not relieve him. The gravity of the case, and the short time in which I had to combat the disease, made me hesitate, but I finally resolved to act from motives of humanity solely.

The general state of the patient was an extreme weakness; his temperature rose to thirty-nine degrees; the whole body was covered with a septic eruption; there was a submaxillary adenitis, contraction of the muscles of the face and neck of the diseased region; a very bad odor from the mouth, the mucous membrane in septic conditions, and the patient complained of a very severe pain in the tri-facial region.

These symptoms were not sufficient to determine upon what was to be done. I therefore decided to make a more thorough examination, for

which purpose I chloroformed him with the assistance of a physician, and proceeded with my examination.

The result was as follows:

I opened the mouth of the patient with an appropriate instrument, it being done with quite some difficulty, for there was not only the impediment of the muscular contraction, but also profound adhesions of the cheek with the jaws, which I had to break, making use of a straight bistoury. The operation had to be frequently interrupted in order to empty the mouth, which was filled with great quantities of pus mixed with blood.

The loosening being concluded, I applied an antiseptic wash, and afterwards I commenced reconnoitering with a lancet which I had to force, lacerating the tissues, in order to come to seat of the lesion. With great difficulty I finally succeeded in touching the crown of the wisdom tooth that was impacted obliquely in the middle part of the ascending arch of the jaw, and at a level with the articulation. Between the wisdom tooth and the second molar there was a portion of necrosed bone measuring one centimeter more or less, precisely in the surface of the alveolar ridge. On a level with the anterior pillar of the isthmus of the throat, there was a fistulous trajectory. In order to increase the field of operation, I extracted the second molar with the intention of doing the same with the wisdom tooth by means of a bayonet-shaped forceps. But the extraction of this wisdom tooth proved very difficult even with the help of other instruments, due to the fact that my finger was the only probe I could use, and therefore the only one indicating the existence of the tooth and the place where it was. Finally, after laborious work, and making use of some special elevators, the molar came out presenting nothing abnormal, although its roots were large and convergent. Immediately after the extraction, I proceeded to verify the extent of the necrosed bone, and then applied an antiseptic dressing suitable for the case. Three days after this operation the patient came to my office, telling me that although he was not entirely well, he was greatly improved, as he experienced much less trouble, so that he could rest with some comfort. In accordance with the case from that moment, the patient was subjected to a rigorous antiseptic treatment lasting two weeks, I, personally, curing him. The internal treatment consisted of tonics and potassium iodide.

From this time I could readily note the disappearance of the disease and its complications, for day after day the blotches disappeared, having been caused by the septic eruption which covered the body of the patient.

At present the evil has nearly disappeared, the patient being in an advanced state of improvement, recovering rapidly, so that he can attend

to his work. From the foregoing, we see that the wisdom tooth endangered the life of the patient, causing several local and general troubles. I consider this clinical observation a very curious and important case, and trusting that it may serve my colleagues, I dedicate my humble work to those who by constant observation and study endeavor to give the science which they profess the place which it deserves.

Justice to Young Graduates.

BY DR. WILBER S. ROSE, Schenectady, N. Y.

Read this. If you are a young dentist you will be interested; if you are an older one it may awaken you to useful deliberation.

Most ideas are received from our superiors in the particular concerned, but there are occasionally pernicious notions impressed upon us by our inferiors, to one of which I would direct your attention by way of protest.

Recently at a state dental association, an essay containing otherwise many good things, gave utterance to this thought: "Of course the young practitioner with an experience of three or four years knows all about these dental difficulties and their remedies. Dentistry to him is an open book."

This has been repeated from the professor's platform and is a hackneyed way of entertaining the recent graduate. It is the salute accompanying his initiation into the dental organizations and has incensed some of the younger men who would prefer having it expunged from the code. To such I wish to apologize in behalf of those retaining and employing the device.

Have you observed that with few exceptions, such remarks do not emanate from the best men in the profession? These men see the possibilities in the young man, and are thankful for and encourage those possibilities as destined some day to be of utility to the profession. You will notice this when you consider the slur. The figure employed is irony and the meaning this: "Young man, I am an experienced dentist. I am inflated with the thorough comprehension which I possess of the science of dentistry. I can accomplish wonderful operations, and understand all mysteries of which you as an inexperienced though conceited dentist have no conception. I am to be professionally revered, and am somewhat jealous that you have not an adequate appreciation of my excellence."

You will now see why our best men do not have recourse to this artifice, not being solicitous for that "Honor that even imaginary worth obtains;" their merit is evident without their disclosing it by any such painstaking means.

That there is much conceit among us young graduates we are compelled to admit, but that we are characterized by a greater percentage of arrogant and unwarranted egotism than is possessed by many who have a twenty-five or thirty years' record of execrable fillings is a claim we have never advanced and confess our inability to substantiate.

We know that all who can contribute anything of value to the knowledge of dentistry must perforce be older men who have had years of opportunity for independent research, which very fact should seal the mouths of older men who have done nothing. Do not exact the blush of incompetence from those who have the years of possibility before them. Such humiliation must eventually be the lot of the majority soon enough. In the meantime do you not think you might extend to the younger men, of whom you demand no mean qualifications, your fellowship and kindest consideration? They may not be as conceited as you think. One, your nearest professional neighbor, doubtless feels his inexperience keenly enough, and is eager to ask you a hundred questions and to enlist your interest in his experiences. Do not frown upon his advances. Meet him over half way. Yes, go all the way. There are older dentists we younger ones would go miles to see, confident of the glad cordiality of the reception, while there are others we are forced to avoid, having been warned by their "I am Sir Oracle, and when I ope my mouth let no dog bark." The more our dental associations include of the former, the greater will be the influx of the younger men, the more regular their attendance, and the fuller the measure of esteem that we shall accord to men whose kindness and efficiency are our emulation and encouragement.

Oxyphosphate Not Injurious to the Pulp.

By Dr. H. D. BOYD, JR., Troy, Ala.

The communications in the February number of the *ITEMS OF INTEREST* were of more interest to a vast number of dentists than almost any set of communications which could be collected pertaining to one subject. Speaking for myself, I will say that I read each article with a relish, and when through sighed because there were no more. In fact, it is my desire for more knowledge on the subject that causes my inquiry. I wish to

state first, however, that I have never lost a pulp which I could charge to the deleterious effects of cement.

It cannot be said that my experience with the material has been limited, for while I am a young practitioner I never have filled a cavity, and *never will*, without first lining said cavity with cement. This is my practice, whether the tooth is to be filled with gold, amalgam or other material. Now, if there were nothing more to base my operation on than my experience, I might not be bold enough to take the stand I do, especially since such eminent men say that cement is injurious to the pulp. But this was the practice of my father for thirty years before me. As he has kept careful records of his work, and as I carefully record every operation I perform, I believe that our opinion is entitled to some respect, and whatever little success myself or my father has met with, we make no hesitancy in saying it is due to the fact that we line all cavities with cement.

As to the value of cement (oxyphosphate) as a non-conductor and non-irritating tooth preservative, our records will admit of no doubt, and I am quite sure that the gentlemen who take the opposite position are just as sure that they are correct, as I am that they are mistaken. So I cannot refrain from asking why this difference in results accomplished?

**Necessity
of the
Rubber Dam.**

One idea suggests itself to me, and it is the only thing I can see that causes the difference. It is my practice in all cases to adjust the dam and have cavity perfectly dry. In one case I recall I attempted to fill a deep cavity in an inferior bicuspid without the dam, and although I thought it was dry the tooth continued to ache for some minutes afterwards; the filling was taken out, dam applied and tooth refilled painlessly, and remains comfortable to this day. Now is it possible that these gentlemen who have trouble with cement, insert it without dam, and as the darky says, let it get damp "unbeknownst" to them, thereby causing the phosphoric acid to form a new and free compound, which is deleterious in its action?

It is unpleasant to use the personal pronoun so much, but I will close by saying that I have recorded quite a number of cases where exposed pulps were capped, by placing directly on the pulps a mixture of the oxyphosphate powder and beechwood creosote, over which the regular cement mixture was placed. Other cavities have been filled in these teeth three or four years afterwards and the pulps were *very much alive*.

Will some kind gentleman please explain why that "pernicious oxyphosphate" did not kill those pulps?

One other point. When it was first my privilege to read and enjoy dental journals, everything seen in them was accepted by my very credu-

lous self as gospel, so that when I read an article in which some gentleman stated that oxyphosphate would destroy a pulp I believed every word of it, my preceptor to the contrary notwithstanding. The consequence was that the first hypersensitive tooth I met afterwards gave me an opportunity to display my knowledge. I informed my patient that all that tooth needed was to be filled with cement for a short while, and then it could be filled painlessly. The patient was delighted with my comprehensiveness of the dental art, and in due time came back and sat down in the chair with the delightful assurance that a tooth was going to be filled without pain, and I wish I could describe the shock my patient received and the look of chagrin which spread itself over my features, when I struck the dentine with an excavator. My prestige was somewhat regained when I explained to my patient the difference in the density of teeth, and that his were *very* dense, and would require the cement a little while longer. But it never has been my pleasure to get the time adjusted yet, and I have tried it in several cases in the last three years. I remember reading somewhere that "In a multitude of council there is wisdom," or words to that effect, and I hope, Mr. Editor, that you will let your columns remain open till these deluded (?) brethren can see the "error of their way."

A Safety Gold Crown.

BY H. G. MAIZE, D.D.S., Germantown, Pa.

Bicuspid or molars when in the condition that require crowning, are generally dead teeth; oftentimes the roots are diseased, and in such condition that it is only a matter of time until the tooth must be opened and treated.

About two years ago I had a case of a lower left second molar, first and third molars being out, leaving the second the mainstay in mastication. The tooth was very large and had large, straight canals, which were filled nicely with gutta percha, the rest of tooth being filled with cement, but most of it had broken away with the anterior lingual and distal walls, leaving nothing to build on except the buccal wall.

I saw the only way to save the remaining part of tooth was to crown it, but it had to be done in such a way that, if the tooth gave trouble, it could be opened without removing the crown.

After treating tooth for some time, the canals were filled with a combination of aristol, beechwood creosote and paraffine, filling the pulp chamber with gutta percha, and building a column of it to the surface of the tooth, then building up and around gutta percha with cement. Made a band and swaged a cusp in the usual way, but before flowing cusp, pushed a hole in it right over the column of gutta percha, using an instrument shaped like a pencil point, making an opening with flanges on the under side of cusp; then flowed and soldered to band. A disk to fit opening in cusp was then made.

Taking a piece of 36-24 K. gold, it was burnished perfectly to edges of opening, removed, carefully placed on a piece of charcoal and flowed full of 22 K. gold, making a solid disk perfectly fitting the parts. A cone was then made of a piece of platinum wire of suitable thickness, soldered to under side of disk, making an inverted cone connection to disk. The crown was cemented to place, all cement removed from opening, leaving gutta percha column directly underneath. After drying parts thoroughly, the disk was heated to almost redness and pressed to place, making a complete crown with a removable disk directly over the pulp chamber.

When the disk is to be removed, take a suitable sized burnisher, heat thoroughly, place it over disk, which is a good conductor and soon softens the gutta percha underneath, after which it is an easy matter to remove disk; take out the gutta percha and we have free access to the canals.

Value of a Dentist's Time.

BY C. EDMUND KELLS, JR., New Orleans.

The following are copies of actual letters:

March 3, 1900.

Dr. C. E. Kells, Jr., City:

My Dear Doctor: I have received your bill for (\$46) forty-six dollars, including item of (\$6) six dollars for time lost by non-fulfilment of appointments, and in reply I enclose check for (\$40) forty dollars, thus deducting the charge for time, as I think I have paid you too much in the past for my family to justify such charge.

If this is not agreeable to you please let me know. I am, respectfully yours,

J. W. BLANK.

March 4, 1900.

Mr. J. W. Blank, City:

My Dear Sir: Your note of yesterday, enclosing check for (\$40) forty dollars is at hand, and I return herewith a receipt in full.

However, if you had considered the matter carefully, I do not think you would have questioned the charge referred to, for you well know that all my "stock in trade" for the day is my working time. If this is employed fully, the day's work proves remunerative; if not employed, a net loss equal to the day's expense is the result.

As my time is fully required by my practice, each individual hour has a certain value, and to each hour must be charged its pro rata of the day's expenses, which are determined by dividing an average year's expenses by the total number of working days, Sundays and vacation being deducted from the year.

Now, when a patient fails to keep an engagement and the time is not employed, the loss incurred is as actual to me as the sale of a bill of goods to an irresponsible party who fails to pay would be to your firm.

A patient has the same right to ask for a charge for a service rendered to be remitted as for a charge for loss of time to be canceled, for in each case the time is the factor upon which the charge is based and the former would be no more of a deduction than would be the latter.

Furthermore, upon making an appointment, the patient receives a card bearing the date, etc., of the same, and upon the reverse of the card is printed this legend: "Timely notice should be given if you cannot keep this engagement, and so avoid charge for loss of time."

Consequently, when said patient accepts such card, it is a tacit agreement that all such time lost will be paid for.

I do not wish to be unreasonable in this matter, and all I ask is for a reasonable notice that an engagement will not be filled, under which circumstances it is cheerfully canceled.

But, when one "forgets" the appointment or is not "awakened" in time to keep a 9 a. m. engagement, why, these appear to me to be frivolous excuses for which I should not suffer.

Your statement relative to having paid too much in the past, etc., does not appear to me to bear upon the subject at all, as I honestly believe that for all fees received, I have given full value in services, consequently there is no balance to your credit on that account.

However, the amount at issue is so small that it is immaterial, and as before stated I enclose receipt in full.

I beg to be excused for taking up so much of your time with this explanation, but I have written at length to justify the charge, and thereby demonstrate the "Professional" side of the story.

Trusting you will accept the same in the spirit in which it was intended, I remain, very truly yours,

C. EDMUND KELLS.

March 8, 1900.

Dr. C. E. Kells, Jr., City:

My Dear Doctor: Your favor of the 4th inst. received. You will please find check for (\$6) six dollars to pay your bill in full. It was no question with me of the six dollars, but I thought old clients like myself, who had paid you *so much* (I did not imply as you might have known, *too much*) money, would not come under this rule of yours which, of course, you have a right to make universal.

Your position is undoubtedly correct and if my hour is not occupied by some one else, your loss is as actual as the loss of a sale would be to me.

I had no right to make the deduction and am glad to rectify the error.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed)

J. W. BLANK.





Complimentary Banquet Tendered to Dr. Norman W. Kingsley.

On the evening of April 7th a complimentary banquet was tendered to Dr. Norman W. Kingsley in commemoration of his fifty years of continuous practice, and in appreciation of his many contributions to the scientific progress of our profession.

The committee of arrangements who originated this very successful affair, and signed the invitations which were sent out, comprised the following names: Drs. A. L. Northrop, W. W. Walker, S. G. Perry, Wm. Carr, New York; O. E. Hill, Wm. Jarvie, A. H. Brockway, Brooklyn; Chas. S. Stockton, Chas. A. Meeker, R. M. Sanger, Henry A. Hull, New Jersey; J. Foster Flagg, Edward C. Kirk, Wilbur F. Litch, Chas. J. Essig, Pennsylvania; M. W. Foster, B. Holly Smith, Maryland; H. B. Noble, M. F. Finley, Wm's. Donnally, Washington, D. C.; L. D. Shepard, Thomas Fillebrown, C. P. Wilson, Massachusetts.

Acceptances were received from the following: N. W. Kingsley, John I. Hart, W. W. Walker, S. G. Perry, A. L. Northrop, V. H. Jackson, M. L. Rhein, Ralph B. Reitz, L. C. Le Roy, R. Ottolengui, O. L. Krone, C. L. Andrews, Geo. Evans, S. L. Goldsmith, J. N. Farrar, J. Smith Dodge, J. W. Taylor, Wm. G. Tracey, Donald E. Reibold, Chas. Chamberlain, Wm. Jarvie, F. B. Keppy, H. C. Ferris, Thos. Sigveland, W. J. Turner, R. C. Brewster, O. E. Houghton, T. A. Quinlan, F. C. Walker,

John A. Schmidt, A. H. Brockway, W. A. Campbell, Chas. Hubbard, F. O. Kraemer, M. N. Forney, C. S. Butler, H. J. Burkhart, G. B. Beach, A. R. Cooke, O. J. Gross, New York; C. A. Meeker, F. G. Gregory, C. W. F. Holbrook, H. S. Sutphen, F. Edsall Riley, Richard Denbigh, Oscar Adelberg, S. C. G. Watkins, R. M. Sanger, Henry A. Hull, W. E. Truex, P. I. Wilson, New Jersey; Thos. P. Stellwagen, Chas. J. Essig, Edwin T. Darby, C. A. Marvin, I. N. Broomell, W. F. Litch, Geo. D. Darby, J. Foster Flagg, Pennsylvania; B. Holly Smith, Cyrus M. Gingrich, Maryland; H. B. Noble, M. F. Finley, W. N. Coogan, Washington, D. C.; L. D. Shepard, John F. Dowsley, A. H. Gilson, E. S. Niles, Massachusetts; Edward Gaylord, Connecticut; all of whom were present with the exception of two or three, who were prevented because of sickness. In fact the number in attendance would have been doubled, but for the grip, which seems to have been particularly prevalent among members of the dental profession, judging from the many letters of regret which were received, a few of which are appended at the end of this report.

An exceedingly elaborate and artistic *menu* had been prepared. The *menu* proper was on very large sheets of extra heavy enameled paper. The first page was adorned with the reproduction of a marble bust of the Saviour, which Dr. Kingsley modeled in 1868. The other three pages each contained four reproductions of some very artistic work which Dr. Kingsley has done during the past year. All of these pictures are also reproduced in this issue. The work itself is something on the order of what is known as pyrography, except that in that art, a metal tool is used with which to burn lines on the wood. In Dr. Kingsley's work, which seems to be unique and original with himself, he obtains the smoothness of carbon photographs by using a diminutive blow pipe, of his own construction, utilizing a tiny flame for scorching the wood, thus producing very soft effects without lines.

This *menu* was enclosed in large, dark green paper covers decorated with an overlap of red paper united with a white seal bearing his crest. On the inner page of the cover was attached a reproduction of a portrait of himself, which he has made in his burnt wood work. This picture is also presented.

The following was the *menu* and programme of toasts:

ITEMS OF INTEREST

LA MENU DU REPAS.

"Masters, spread yourselves."—*Midsummer Night's Dream*.

HUITRES.

BLUE POINTS.

"The firm Roman to great Egypt sends this treasure of an oyster."

HORS D'OEUVRES.

Chateau Marlborough.

CELERI. RADIS. OLIVES.

"For you, weak-kidneyed rascal."—*Henry V.*

POTAGE.

BISQUE DE CRABS. PARISIENNE.

"Cheerful looks make every dish a feast."—*Massinger*.

"And therefore must his choice be circumscribed."—*Hamlet*.

POISSON.

FILET DE SOLES NORMANDE.

"Is there not something fishy in this tale?"—*Othello*.

"A fish that appeared upon the coast on Wednesday the four-score of April."—*A Winter's Tale*.

RELEVE.

FILET DE BOEUF PIQUE—RICHELIEU. TOMATO DE SERRE TREVISE, MACARONI AU GRATIN.

"You are full of heavenly stuff."—*Henry VIII.*

"Dash ma wig," said John Browdie, rubbing his hands, "there's no ganging oot to night, no to bring anybody whoam, and 'ecod, we'll begin to spend the evening in earnest."—*Nicholas Nickleby*.

ENTREE.

TERAPENE A LA MARYLAND.

Moet and Chandon White Sea.

"Ho! my lord—here is something fit for the gods."

SORBET.

BISCUIT TORTONI A LA KINGSLEY.

"Tut, tut! thou art all ice."—*Richard III.* "We'll mend our dinners here."—*Comedy of Errors*.

ROTI.

PLUVIERS DORES AU CRESSON.

"This was well done, my bird."

"To those who know thee not no words can paint.

And those who know thee know all words are faint."—*Hannah Moore*.

SALADE DE SAISON.

"Herbs and other country messes, which the neat-handed Phyllis dresses."—*Milton*.

ENTREMETS.

GLACES FANTAISIE. PETIT FOURS. FRUITS VARIES.

"Sit thee on this dessert."—*Cymbeline*.

"Live like yourself! was soon my lady's word.

And lo! two puddings smoked upon the board."—*Pope*.

FROMAGE. CRACKER GRILLES.

"Come, gentlemen, we sit too long on trifles,

And waste the time which looks for others' revels."—*Pericles*.

"Why my cheese, my digestion."—*Troilus and Cressida*.

CAFE DEMI TASSE.

"The daintiest last to make the end most sweet,

They had made an end of eating."—*Amos VII.*

CIGARS.

"The foe to care, companion of my elbow chair."—*Dr. Gauth.*

"Earth ne'er did breed

Such a jovial weed,

Whereof to boast so loudly."—*Rowlands*.

POSTPRANDIAL.

"When Time, who steals our years away,
Shall steal our pleasures too,
The memory of the past will stay,
And half our joys renew."—*Moore.*

DR. WILLIAM WALLACE WALKER, Toastmaster.

"Your eyes are load-stars; and your tongue's sweet air
more tunable than lark to shepherd's ear."—*Midsummer
Night's Dream.*

Recreations of Dentists.....Dr. Safford G. Perry, New York

"I am going to be the good physician of my people, and prescribe a diet
which will bring them back in health."—*Henry V.*

Looking Backward.....Dr. J. Smith Dodge, New York

"He touches nothing but he adds a charm."

A Half Century in Dentistry.....Dr. C. A. Marvin, Philadelphia

"He has spoken with an eloquence which Demosthenes would have admired,
perhaps envied."—*Fox on Chatham.*

Law and Order.....Dr. L. D. Shepard, Boston

"A Boston-man is the east wind made flesh."—*Thomas Gold Appleton.*

Our Brothers in Dixie.....Dr. B. Holly Smith, Baltimore

"It is not places which grace men, but men the places."

"Farewell! a word that must be, and hath been; a sound which makes us
linger, yet farewell."

Gentlemen, we are here tonight in honor of a
Dr. W. W. Walker. dear old friend, one who has been for a lifetime an
earnest and brilliant workman in our chosen profes-
sion, and one whose name in all dental associations and dental meetings
in every country and every clime has become a household word, Dr. Nor-
man W. Kingsley. (Loud applause.)

It was a very happy thought of our friend, Dr. Ottolengui, that a
dinner in honor of Dr. Kingsley might be acceptable. (Applause.) Some
weeks ago it was my pleasure to attend a complimentary dinner in Roch-
ester given to Dr. French, in recognition of his work in elevating the
dental profession and of his work on the Examining Board of the State of
New York. At that time I said I was somewhat opposed to dinners, but
I have since changed my mind, and I think a few more of them would be
a good thing if they afford nothing more than the opportunity of meet-
ing our old friends and grasping them by the hand.

The side of Dr. Kingsley's life which I will speak of for a few min-
utes tonight is the poetical and artistic side. His first work of this charac-
ter, I believe, was his beautiful and artistic embroidery upon silk; most
charming landscapes and delicate pictures have been worked on silk by
him, and if Dr. Kingsley were living in Japan, I am sure that he would
long ago have been decorated with the Order of the Dragon or the
Canary Bird, the highest order that can be conferred upon a man in that
country. (Applause.)

We next pass on to Dr. Kingsley as a sculptor; you have all had the pleasure of looking upon work of that kind accomplished by our friend. Many of us have day after day the pleasure of looking upon some of his handiwork in the Lotos Club of this city. In the front parlor of that club is a beautiful, artistic lifelike bust of the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, in bronze, by Dr. Kingsley. Near by is a lifesized portrait of that same gentleman, painted by that great English artist, Herkimer. Friends of mine and friends of Dr. Kingsley and friends of Whitelaw Reid have said that of the two they would much prefer the one in bronze, because it was more lifelike and artistic. (Applause.) Here is work accomplished, in bronze, by a mere dentist, while on the other hand is the work of a skilled portrait painter, perhaps the most skilled in the world, but still the work of the dentist had the "call." (Applause.) If the ancient sculptors could have seen the work accomplished by our brother, the men whose chisels produced such work as the Venus de Milo, they would have said: "It is well done; if not superior, it is at least equal to anything we have ever seen." (Loud applause.)

But let us pass from his work as a sculptor to this beautiful wood etching, or whatever it may be called, that he is working on at the present time. We have all seen the old burnt woodwork done with a poker, but there was nothing in that which would satisfy the high artistic style of Dr. Kingsley, and the inventive genius of the dentist was brought forth for he himself invented the instrument by which he etches the beautiful work which you have seen this evening—the reproduction of the work of that wonderful Dutch artist, Rembrandt. If Rembrandt or any of the old Dutch or English artists or any of the Barbazon School could see these beautiful reproductions by our friend and brother dentist, Dr. Kingsley, I shall leave it to your imagination to guess what they would say.

And now, gentlemen, I call upon you to pledge to Dr. Kingsley your continued love, respect and loyalty; let us fill our glasses, arise and drink to his future happiness, health and long life. (Loud applause. Dr. Kingsley's health was drunk, all standing, while "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" was cordially sung by all.)

**Dr. Norman W.
Kingsley.**

I have had to live fifty years to get taffy from Dr. Walker! (Loud laughter.) But it was worth it! I would be willing to live fifty years longer to get such a send-off as he has given me. (A voice: "Live fifty years more.") I intend to.

When this subject was first broached to me I thought it was a huge joke: I said: "What, give me a dinner, a banquet? What for?" Then I was told it was because I had been in practice fifty years. But I am not

to blame; I couldn't help it! I wanted bread and butter and I had to keep right at it, and as the Angel Gabriel didn't blow his horn for me the years slipped away until they counted fifty.

It is almost impossible for me to take a serious view of an occasion like this, so that while I realize this is a serious occasion in one sense, and that you intend to do me a great honor, I cannot help but look upon it with another, almost absurd view, and say to myself: "I suppose next they will be building an arch and calling it after me, and after that I shall announce myself as a candidate for the presidency." (Loud laughter and applause.) As you have already pledged me your support, I really believe I have as good a following as the other chap has. (A voice: "That's right.") The Toast Master asks me what my principles are. They are just Kingsley! (Laughter.) Plain Kingsley! (Renewed laughter.) If you put me there I will serve you, no matter whether you are Democrat or Republican; whether you are odontologists, stomatologists or any other kind of logs, it makes no difference to me; I will serve you just the same; I am seeking for votes at the present moment! (Laughter.)

There is a great deal of pleasure in looking in your faces and realizing that you have come here to do me this honor. The highest honor I have anticipated for a long time past was that when I had climbed the Golden Stairs and looked down I should find a short paragraph in the *Tribune*, sold at three cents a copy, which would give me a few words and let me go. I had no conception that I should have an obituary notice during life, and see it in cold print, but I am afraid that is what it is going to come to.

Dr. Walker has told you why I was selected as the victim of tonight's dinner table, but let me assure you there are others here who I feel are equally entitled to it; there are plenty of them and I hope they will get their deserts in the same way, and give me an opportunity to come, and if I can do anything by getting on my legs and making a speech, or anything else to help the occasion I certainly will do so.

When I look in your faces and realize that some of you have come hundreds of miles to do me this honor, I am gratified and I appreciate it. It is no mean thing; I thank you profoundly. What gives me more pleasure than anything else is the fraternal brotherhood which is shown by this assemblage. Here are gathered men who have differed strenuously in their professional relations, men with whom I have differed to the point of antagonism, but here all that is forgotten, and we meet around this board and by our fraternization do honor to our calling. We bury the hatchet, smoke the pipe of peace and break bread with each other in this the closing year of the century which has seen the birth and full development of a beneficent profession.

I cannot say anything else but that I thank you from the bottom of my heart, and I hope that I may live long enough to have the opportunity of being at the fiftieth anniversary of every one of you. (Laughter and applause.)

At the last meeting of the Odontological Society of New York City, after the election of officers, the ex-president said: "Boys, do you know why we have had such a good time in our society during the last two or three years? It's because I let you have your own way. You never heard me say anything from the chair that was unpleasant or dictatorial, did you?" and we never did. That is the way with our dear friend, Dr. Perry; if he said no tonight, he would write you a letter tomorrow morning and say he was sorry he said it, that he meant yes. You can never get him to vote on the negative side of anything; and he will always have an excuse to go home before election, simply because he doesn't like to say no.

I take great pleasure in introducing Dr. Perry to you.

Recreation of Dentists.

Dr. Safford G. Perry,
New York.

A book is generally preceded by a preface, a speech by an apology; sometimes a very modest man will tell you in his preface that his book is not good for anything; he believes he tells an untruth, and hopes you will think so, too, but when you read it you find he tells the truth. When I make an apology and say that I cannot make a speech you know beforehand that I tell the truth. But I will make you a delightful speech tonight, gentlemen, after I have gone to bed. You know Thackeray said he always made his best after-dinner speeches in the carriage going home.

It is an honor to be called upon so early in the evening, and carries with it a bit of good luck, for what I have to say will probably receive but little attention, as you are all so busy preparing your own speeches. Dr. Shepard has been very quiet this evening; he has had a very grave look upon his face, while Dr. Marvin has hardly been able to say "Boo!" I have asked him a number of questions and have received some very singular replies! Dr. Kingsley has also been less clear in his conversation than is usual with him.

In reply to the committee's request for a response to a toast, I begged off and again begged off, but still hoped I would not be let off, because there were one or two things that I really wanted to say, and on an occasion like this, marking, as it does, fifty years of distinguished

service, there is a certain sense of obligation, so that there was really no escape, however much in modesty I might desire it. The subject I chose was "The Recreation of Professional Men," and I intended it in rather a wider sense than as the subject has been announced, and I did really want to say a word or two on the subject of recreation which, if analyzed, as you will see in a moment, means recreation; and I wanted to say a word or two here concerning Dr. Kingsley's art work, which has been his recreation, but Dr. Walker has anticipated me and partly taken the wind out of my sails.

**The True Meaning
of
Recreation.**

Years ago I came across a sentence in one of Herbert Spencer's early books which was pregnant with meaning, which I have never forgotten and which has been to me a sort of text all my life. He made the proposition that human happiness is the Divine Idea; that it consists in the exercise of the faculties; and that idea was a little further elaborated by the further statement that the exercise of the faculties consists in doing whatever you choose to do, if you do not interfere with the same full and free exercise of the same and all other faculties in everybody else. That is a very comprehensive statement, and forms the foundation of the ethical side of his great work on sociology. It is the scientific parallel of the Sermon on the Mount. However, it was not the moral side of the question that I wanted to touch, but the idea that happiness consists in the exercise of our faculties and that there is refreshment and recreation in work as much as in play. The general acceptance of the term "recreation" means that we would go fishing or hunting; that we would play golf or billiards or do something by which we would recreate ourselves, and by which we would have a good time. But there is a deeper meaning than that; there is great benefit to be derived from work when applied in an unusual channel, and it can be just as refreshing and just as recreating as play. I am reminded in this connection of a call I once made on the late lamented Dr. Agnew, at which time he spoke of recreation in general, and the means of rest and refreshment for professional men, and said he had found that there is far more satisfaction secured by working in other directions than there is in any sort of relaxation; that he had allowed himself to become associated with Boards of Charities and Hospitals, and one society and another, in this capacity and in that, not because he cared so much for that sort of work, but because he had always found there had been great refreshment in change of work. I believe that is true, and the world is full of instances of men who have shown by their works that such is the case, and a great deal of time might be spent in illustrating such instances. There are examples in our profession of men who have done much out-

side of their professional work. I will not stop to indicate them, but I am reminded at this moment, by the presence of Dr. Shepard, who comes from Boston, of Dr. Thomas W. Parsons, who translated Dante, and whose poetical works have been accepted by scholars as well worthy of preservation. There are a number of other instances which I will not stop to name where men have made for themselves enviable reputations in following out what might be considered after all recreation. All down the ages there are countless instances of men whose recreations have made them famous. Take the case of old Omar; he was an astronomer and studied the stars, yet today the poems which he left are dear to the hearts of scholars the world over!

Fortunate is he whose recreations lead him to a study of Art. A love of art is the one thing that elevates, and refines, and makes life bearable. I remember an instance given in Turner's Short History of Art concerning the old painter Bellini, who preceded Raphael and Angelo more than a half-century; he was a noted Italian painter and the statement was made that he was so filled with the love of his art that he painted pictures until he was almost a hundred years old, and painted them with such love and devotion to his art that they stand today illustrious examples of beautiful paintings, dating from a time, almost, before the art of painting was known, and the statement was there made that in devotion to art and the love of beautiful things, he found the nearest approach to immortal youth; that there is no way by which a man can renew himself so completely as by devoting his time to art.

**Influence of Art
Upon
Dentistry.**

I will not make allusion to Dr. Kingsley's professional attainments; they are known the world over, and others will doubtless allude to them, but I do want to call attention to what Dr. Kingsley has done as a recreation. I venture to say he will tell you that what he has done in the direction of art has been done in that way, for the love of the work, and he told me himself, not long ago, that in these later years he has found infinite comfort in devotion to that sort of work. And you see, gentlemen, the bearing of this love of art upon our profession, and how Dr. Kingsley, having this innate love for Art, and making the application of it to our profession, has elevated the profession from the artistic side, and how fittingly his peculiar talents have been applied, so that he stands today, pre-eminently the artistic dentist. (Loud applause.) The world at large, because of Dr. Kingsley's becoming a dentist, has lost a great artist, but the dental profession has gained in Dr. Kingsley a great dentist and a great artist. (Loud applause.)

We have all had our hobbies at different times in our lives, but after all we cling in later years to the pleasures that are nearest to our hearts;

we do that inevitably in the evolution of things, and I really think that things which interested us as boys interest us still more as old chaps. The love of books is my hobby and it grows stronger as the years grow shorter, not always for the ideas that they contain, but sometimes for the dress in which they appear, for after all, as Keats said, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever;" a beautiful book is a beautiful possession, but it is a more beautiful possession if it is in a handsome dress.

Now, gentlemen, this is my opportunity! You of the committee did not think when you called me to this position that I should stand here and hold you all as my vassals, and compel you to sit still while I bring something out of my pocket. (A voice: "Yes, we did.") Well, gentlemen, you are my vassals, and politeness will compel you to sit quietly for a few moments while I take something out of my sleeve. (Applause.) You know something of the weakness of the would-be poet. Nothing delights his soul like a captive listener. I am not going to allow this opportunity to pass without reading you a sonnet written for this occasion and which I will call "Opportunity," (Loud applause) and another little poem which I have named "The After-Dinner Speech." It is a pleasure for me sometimes, when tired and weary with professional matters, to lay them all aside and concentrate the mind on something of this sort which lies nearer the heart. In that way comes my recreation.

Dr. Perry then read the following lines:

Opportunity.

He comes toward thee like some youthful god,
 Sprung in a twinkling from the brain of Jove,
 The grace of fair Apollo in his nod,
 The strength of Ajax in his sinews wove.
 O'er his proud forehead flows a mass of hair,
 Dark as the night, and waving wild and free;
 If thou wouldst stop him as he passes near,
 Grasp thou these locks and cling tenaciously.
 If thou shouldst fail, and he hath by thee sprung,
 Then wilt thou clutch at him again in vain,
 For thou wilt find he is no longer young,
 But old, and shrunken, and distraught with pain.
 Pursue him not, he will elude thy grasp,
 Since there is naught on his bald head to grasp.

The After-Dinner Speech.

The After-dinner Speech must be
 The doctor's sly invention
 To make us ill and win a fee
 For medical attention.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

It gives a dangerous rush of blood
 To be filled up unduly,
 And then let loose a bursting flood
 Of eloquence unruly.

At such a time to tax the brain
 With any weighty question,
 Might give the nerves too great a strain
 And bring on indigestion.

Yet nation's great affairs of state—
 The outer and the inner—
 And fates of men, both small and great,
 Are settled after dinner.

'Tis folly for a man to try
 To interest the table,
 When each is thinking on the sly
 Of his own fact or fable.

The look on every face implies
 Deep introspective labor,
 For each is planning a surprise
 For his unconscious neighbor.

All chatter in an aimless way
 While glasses flash and glisten,
 But seem to know not what to say—
 Nor even how to listen.

Smith says to Jones, "The streets are clean,
 The grade, now, smooth and level!"
 Jones answers, "Yes, so I have seen,
 They're torn up like the devil!"

Or Black profoundly then explains,
 "We're having pleasant weather!"
 And Brown responds, "It always rains
 Where'er we meet together!"

White says to Gray, "How's Aunt Marier?
 Has she yet gone to heaven?"
 And Gray says, "Yes, she's in the fire!
 She died in eighty-seven!"

They joke and laugh, and now and then
 They even feel like cheering—
 Yet like Van Winkle's ghostly men,
 They seem to have no hearing.

But when resounds the master's rap
That calls them all to order,
A startled look comes o'er each chap,
As if on danger's border.

The honored guest who leads the way
Harangues a lot of mummies,
And all his eloquence must play
On unresponsive dummies.

Yet light on him the burden lies,
For honors here are easy;
None knows if what he says be wise
Or foolish, dull or breezy.

Unhappy he who speaks the last,
For every word he utters,
Holds undisturbed attention fast
No matter how he stutters.

And yet his fate is not the worst;
His soul receives this unction—
The first are last, the last are first,
By scriptural injunction.

But happy is the quiet man,
Who knows he is not in it,
And eats and drinks all that he can,
And blesses every minute!

If you are anxious to escape
The task of making speeches,
Then write one out in proper shape
And have it in your breeches.

Then sit serene and drink your wine
With feelings light and cheery,
While all your anxious comrades dine
Preoccupied and weary.

Or, better still, a poem is
A document most handy—
And if it has some froth and fizz
'Twill go well with the brandy!

Be sure not make it very long—
The subject little matters—
'Twill be forgotten when the throng
Puts on its togs and scatters.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

And this reminds me I must stop
 This unbecoming chatter,
 Or some kind friend will at me pop
 The largest empty platter.

On one occasion I was going down South to
Dr. Walker. make a speech. I had the speech part all right, but there was to be some poetry injected into it and I couldn't find the right kind. I met Dr. Perry and I said to him: "Will you write me a little piece of poetry? I have to break it on some friends down South." He said: "I will take a dream on it." He builded better than he knew, for the poetry was printed and five hundred copies of the verses sent abroad around the universe, much to my credit.

Speaking of universal language of art I had the pleasure not long ago of meeting the great French artist Rafael, and he told me that the true artist could make himself felt all over the world, but the fake and impostor would surely get left, and he illustrated his remarks by saying that at one time he was in St. Petersburg and went into a restaurant, where he wanted to get some fish; being unable to speak Russian he drew a fish on his order card, and the waiter immediately brought him some. In the same restaurant there was a fake artist and he wanted some mushrooms and tried to get them in the same way. The waiter brought him a glass of water and an umbrella! (Laughter and applause.)

Dr. Walker then introduced Dr. J. Smith Dodge, of New York.

Looking Backward.

Dr. Kingsley and I have been for a great many
Dr. J. Smith Dodge, years practising, yet when I heard that he claimed
New York. to have been in dentistry for fifty years my first thought was that he must date from certain operations with a piece of coral on his own milk teeth! But a little chronological reflection enabled me to see that the claim might be fairly made. It is a long period of time, and I suppose within the last fifty years more things have changed than in any half century the world ever saw. Certainly dentistry has changed immensely and I will begin what I have to say by bringing to your mind a comparison between the world of dentistry fifty years ago and the profession as it is today. Everybody here has heard over and over again the history of the practice of dentistry and its very modest beginning, and I shall not take up your time with telling the story over again in any dry way, but I happen to be provided with a sort of a two-story memory which will enable me to give illustrative an-

ecdotes which will perhaps remind you of more elaborate descriptions that you have heard and so we shall get before us, to start with, a notion of what that world of dentistry was into which Dr. Kingsley came fifty years ago.

**The Workshop
and Work
of Early Days.**

You remember the tree that was so high that it took a man and a boy to see to the top of it. Well, my memory runs something like that, for my father was practicing dentistry in this city before Dr. Kingsley was born, and as I was long associated with him I heard many and many details of his early experience. As a small boy I had the run of the office and the laboratory and the small boy sees and remembers a good many things. So that there are matters of dental use and dental practice fixed in my memory which were antiquated before I began to practice myself. We lived in Bond street, which became afterwards the great street of dentists; Bond street was uptown then. My father had built a rear extension to accommodate his practice, and it was true of him, as it was of all dentists at that time, that what they called the mechanical department very much overshadowed the operative, and I used to play in the laboratory (though nobody ever gave it such a big name then, it was the workshop), where four men sat day after day and worked diligently at the plate work which my father constructed. I remember very well what they used to do. I have seen a man cutting out an ivory base for a dental plate, with big burrs and lathes such as are used for rubber work now, and on that plate when it was fitted to the mouth were to be set what by courtesy were called teeth; they looked very much like a lump of putty with one side varnished. I sometimes remember those teeth nowadays when a patient is so fastidious and particular that it is hardly possible to satisfy her concerning the looks of her artificial teeth and wonder what dentists did with such patients in those old times. I fancy not only the profession, but the patients have been cultivated up to a marked and very critical comprehension and desire. There was an iron foundry around in Crosby street and the plaster casts used to be sent around there to have cast iron dies made for swedging up the metal plates and there were perhaps a bushel of discarded dies piled up in the corner of the laboratory. Those were the days of the turnkey and many times when I could reach barely up to the head rest of the operating chair I have been called in to hold the head of some unhappy youngster while his molar was twisted out. I think I could now place my hands in precisely the position I was taught to give them then. And I remember very well several good-sized bottles that contained, in alcohol, natural teeth which my father used to cut off and set as pivot teeth; he kept up that practice perhaps as long as anybody in this city, and I set some of those teeth myself when I first began.

I am moved to bear testimony of the superiority of nature over art by telling you a little anecdote. Soon after I began to practice with my father a patient came to my hands with a little cavity forming between two upper centrals and I put in a piece of india rubber as we do today and wedged the teeth apart and at the proper time began excavating the cavity, a fairly good-sized one. By and by I found I was cutting out little chips of something that had a very strange feel, and on close examination they turned out to be parts of a hickory pivot. Those teeth were set on hickory pivots and had been there long enough to begin to decay on the approximal sides and form a cavity; they had borne the process of wedging and until I cut into the hickory pivot not the slightest suspicion was raised that the tooth had grown there. (Laughter and applause.)

**Early Training
of a
Dentist.**

Among the persons who worked in my father's laboratory, I remember with particular vividness one who was a big boy when I was a little boy; I always called him Charlie, and always think of him as Charlie; he afterwards became a very eminent dentist; he is now dead, but was in his time the foremost dentist, not only in the city where he practiced, but in a large territory around, and he was a teacher of distinction in one of the dental schools. But at this time Charlie was taking his instructions under my father as an indentured apprentice; he lived in the family, and what I am going to relate to you will show that in the fullest meaning of the term, my father stood to him *in loco parentis*. One winter my father opened an office in Washington, D. C., and all the family went there; Charlie went along and he and I occupied a room together up in the attic; we were great friends and one Sunday he proposed that we should go early in the day and take a walk. After we got started Charlie said he had heard of a place on the river Potomac, called Little Falls, and proposed to go there. I have no idea to his day how far it might be from the center of Washington, but we walked and we walked and the hours sped by and the day waned and at last we got to Little Falls tired out, got something to eat, looked around a little and it was high time to be thinking of home. There was a canal which connected Little Falls with Washington, a canal boat was about to make the trip and Charlie arranged with the men on the boat that we should have passage, which he should pay for by bailing with a big scoop shovel. We arrived home after dark rather trembling in our shoes at what might perhaps be the consequences. We were welcomed by my father, who immediately sent us to bed without any questions concerning our supper or any other formalities; so we went up to our attic room, undressed and went to bed, and presently the old gentleman appeared with a strap which he cut from a

trunk, shut the door and told me to get out of bed. The subsequent proceedings interested me very much indeed, (Laughter), but I lived through it and while I was loudly nursing my sorrow Charlie was summoned out of bed and I remember very well seeing through my tears the stoical calmness with which he took his dose. (Laughter.) It is rather amusing to think of a very eminent dentist, in embryo, taken out of bed in his shirt tail to be flogged with a strap by a man who was making a dentist of him! (Laughter.) There are gentlemen now who insist on a more thorough and rigorous training of those who are studying dentistry, but I think the old times are ahead yet. (Renewed laughter.)

You must not imagine that we practiced dentistry then with any rude or barbarous surroundings; on the contrary there was a great deal of dignity. I have never forgotten the mien of my father's waiter, let his name be immortalized! Andrew Hare! There is deeply impressed upon me the attitude with which he used to stand at the foot of the sideboard and bow his head while my father said grace before meals. Andrew pervaded the place. He admitted the patients at the front door, escorted them into the office. He was a man of many resources and I was a great favorite with him, and have a great many wise sayings stored up in my mind which he first told me. After a few years Andrew was dismissed and he looked around for another place. Across the street in Bond street lived General Dix, who afterwards became famous by his order to shoot any man who pulled down the American flag. (Applause.) Andrew applied to him and the General came over to see my father.

"Has Andrew Hare been a waiter with you?"

"Yes."

"A good waiter?"

"An excellent waiter, understands his business perfectly, a very intelligent man."

"Why did you dismiss him?"

"Because about once a year Andrew will break loose and get drunk."

"Indeed; any other fault?"

"No other fault whatever."

"And once a year, you say?"

"About once a year."

"Soberest man in Bond street! I'll take him." (Laughter and applause.)

"But let us get back to dentistry, and I wonder if I am taking too much time? (Cries of "Go on!" "Go on!") There are other features that have marvelously changed. For instance, the attitude which the dentist occupied in the sight of the community at large. I will not dwell very much on that, but I remember when I had begun my studies, saying to a

fairly intelligent old gentleman in the country that I was studying to be a dentist and I found that there was a great deal to learn; he looked at me with a surprised air and said: "Why, you pull teeth and you make false teeth afterwards; what else is there?" I think that fairly represents the opinion of a large part of the community.

The courtesies of the profession were not then evolved. My father used to tell me how he went in his early days—this is before Dr. Kingsley's fifty years began—to call on one of the men who led the profession in this city. He went with designs to learn all he could, and interviewed the great dentist in his office. The young man kept edging towards the instrument case while he talked, made talk perhaps, but presently the older man saw what was going on, slammed down the cover, stood with his back against the case and remarked with a smile: "No you don't, young man; no you don't."

I have, put away carefully, quite a package of cuttings from the *New York Sun*, more than fifty years old, in which Dr. Palmer and J. Smith Dodge freed their minds towards each other in a way that would make your hair stand on end if any man tried it in this day.

If you will compare the state of things which I have indicated rather than related with what we all know of the dental profession today, you will see what has been accomplished in fifty years, and it has not been accomplished by chance; it has been accomplished by the devotion to their work of a series of men amongst whom everybody will conspire to place the guest of the evening. But I want to philosophize just a little, and for that reason I put the question, how did these men accomplish this great process, and I have thought of no better way of answering it than to lay our respected friend on the dissecting table and make a vivisection of him, so that we may see what he has in him which has helped towards this end, and in doing so I think we shall come upon the principles and qualities that have been doing this work for fifty years past and must go on doing what remains to be done in the years to come.

In the first place, then, to begin with the dermal tissues, the gentleman upon the dissecting table has a genial aspect about him. I am even told that like Pitcher's Castoria, children cry for him. (Applause.)

I suppose it was born in the man and still exists, but no enumeration of the qualities which further the interests of his profession can be complete without taking a momentary notice of that. In the next place he is an artist. That has been sufficiently dwelt upon, excepting in the use that I wish to make of the fact. It is not at all needful that a dentist should be an artist in the sense that Dr. Kingsley is; if that were required there would be but a very small gathering about this long table, but there are

two things which necessarily characterize alike the successful artist and the successful dentist. In the artist, after you have taken account of that inspiration which makes him at bottom an artist, as soon as he begins to express himself at all two things come into play, one is the eye that can see what it sees, and the other is the hand that can accomplish what the mind directs. The artist's eye and the artist's hand are essential qualifications of the dentist; he must be able to know what he sees, and to do what he intends. Then, to take another step, Dr. Kingsley is a very ingenious man. (Applause.) I remember Dr. Dwinell saying one day that a dentist is a man who stands by a chair and invents from morning until night. (Applause.) I will give you two examples of this, one shows the minimum and the other the maximum. One of the very best instruments that I have for plastic fillings I made the day after Dr. Kingsley had exhibited one of his at a dental society meeting, and it had just the right shape and twist to it. That is the minimum, and yet the dentist who cannot get down to these little things lacks something.

Now as to the maximum; I did not see him do it, but he said he would, and of course that's the same thing; he showed a plaster cast of the nasal pharynx in a case of cleft palate. He explained that it was done by means of a string and he added: "If you will get a string through I will give you an impression of the entire alimentary canal." (Laughter and applause.) A dentist who cannot do a good deal of inventing will never make a very successful dentist, in my opinion.

Another quality is expressed in the invitation that has brought us here—the completion of fifty years of *continuous* practice. It is sticking to it. There are dentists who find time to do an amount of other things that occupy the hours of dental practice; not the recreation of idle times, but whole days and weeks and months, that make me wonder how they ever do any business. The quality of sticking to it is one of the essentials, and it is illustrated here.

And finally there is the capacity of learning by experience. I have several times heard Dr. Kingsley give some little formula or short statement of opinion which was evidently the result of a good deal of experience boiled down, and it reminded me of the directions which used to come with the old medicines, to boil it down to half a pint or perhaps a single dose. The capacity of not only knowing what he sees, but putting this and that together, generalizing and getting it all into one solid and lasting piece of knowledge.*

I begin the next thing, which is the last thing, with a little trepidation. I allow no man to exceed me in a profound admiration of the scientific work which has been done by dentists within the last fifteen or twenty years in increasing fullness and excellence. In bacteriology, in anatomy,

in various sciences dentists have taken rank with the very highest and have won the admiration of all scientific men by the minuteness of their researches and methods and the results they have attained. With this great admiration for such men and for their work, I almost hesitate to make a mild remonstrance. There sometimes goes with these gentlemen a little piece of human nature, as if they really thought that the knowledge acquired in these ways is the only knowledge worth anything in dentistry, and that the rest of it must properly succumb if they have anything to suggest to the contrary. That is very human! Because you have done very much to be sure you have done it all. Because you have sunk a Spanish fleet to aspire to the Presidency! (Laughter and applause.) But that is not the only direction in which the future of dentistry lies, because dentistry is not a science, it is an art drawing its resources from a multitude of sciences, incapable of living without them and yet adding to them what in the arts is so very important, in pure science is so little important, the personal equation. Therefore the future success of dentistry in the fifty years to come, as in the fifty years past, the future success and the future progress will be due, in the last resort, to the man beside the chair. (Loud applause.)

Dr. Walker. Gentlemen, we are honored tonight with the presence of a most distinguished dentist from Philadelphia. I say distinguished, because he has been able to retire from active practice, and because he can speak on almost any subject. I refer to our honored friend, Dr. C. A. Marvin, of Philadelphia, who will respond to the toast, "A Half Century in Dentistry."

A Half Century of Dentistry.

Dr. C. A. Marvin,
Philadelphia, Pa. Fifty years in dentistry is a good deal to take out of one life, for human life is usually supposed to cover but three score years and ten and so we have the miserable remnant of twenty years to be divided between the time before the active business of life begins and the little part that remains after that active period is over; so there is but very little for play. If perchance through vigor and favorable circumstances a man is able to reach four score years and over, we have high authority for the assertion that those added years are years of sorrow, labor and but little satisfaction, unless indeed the memory of a well-spent life shall cheer the last hours of life's afternoon, making it glorious as a summer evening sun.

But we are not here tonight, although life goes so fast, to take a sombre view of life, or to regret that the time of its end comes on apace. We are glad tonight that we can look at a worthy life, one spent in wor-

thy deeds for a worthy cause. We are permitted tonight, and glad that we are, to look upon an instance where a life has been filled with such usefulness as to cast a lustre upon all of life before and after the period of activity occurred. We are here to look on a life full of graceful characteristics, vigorous application, signal achievements, worthy results and worthy labor. If you take a professional life which shows the characteristics of earnest application, thought, work, study, experiment, and growing fitness, the result of those experiments being brought into tangible form, we have a result which is both an education and an inspiration—an education in the true etymological signification of that term. Education means the drawing forth of the energies within a man. Those energies are called forth sometimes under the influence of example, sometimes by the influence of observation and when they are called forth and marshaled into line like a class of boys before a teacher's desk, then commences the time of training, moulding, shaping, educating and teaching the faculties to shape themselves in one direction, teaching them how to apply themselves so that each of the great problems one by one shall have its secret discovered and be compelled to add to the sum of human knowledge, already attained.

Very much has been done in the last fifty years. It is a common remark that we cannot possibly have as much success in the coming fifty years as we had in those gone by, but gentlemen, that remark has been made at the commencement of every period of similar length since the world began, and when the end has come there has been astonishment at the progress made.

We are called here tonight to look upon a life which is full of worthy labor and still in existence so that we can tell him what we think of him. What is the use of talking about a man after he is gone? We like to commend a man for his earnest, effective labor while he is with us to hear our words of commendation and to find that we appreciate him and are endeavoring to walk in the same way. (Applause.)

Dr. Kingsley and I have not always agreed, but that has always been upon non-essentials, some little unimportant details, and I long ago learned to lay little stress upon non-essentials. We all agree upon the importance of those things which we are all seeking to secure for the benefit of the profession and of the race, in order that both may be elevated, and when we have thinkers, men who have continued in the pursuit of some great line of thought, we have philosophers in thought, scientists in theory and purists in statement. (Applause.)

We are all glad to meet here tonight and honor Dr. Kingsley for what he has done, for what he has assisted us to do, for he has helped us all, but there is much yet to be done, it is not all accomplished, there is land

yet to be possessed. I shall not be able to lead you because I have ceased that, but you gentlemen must gird up your loins, call into exercise all your energies, go forward and learn what is to be done. And there is much to be done. Let me suggest one thing. Take the mechanism of speech, to use a phrase which our guest himself employed in a bold, scientific and anatomically correct article which he published with a hundred illustrations in the *Cosmos* some years ago, for he saw there was a field of study and excellence which would benefit the whole profession and the whole race. The mechanism of speech should be thoroughly understood by all dentists who consider themselves able to attend to those things which they are called upon to do; how the different parts of Nature's mechanism work together, all their inter-relations and inter-dependence, all have to be understood in order that which man supplies, can work in harmony with that which nature supplies, with the grand result of full and perfect articulation. Dr. Kingsley opened that door, how many have entered it? Dr. Kingsley saw the field and entered it, how many have gone in with him? It is a great and interesting field. Then, again, take the relations of the features of the face, in order that what nature wrote upon the face shall not be falsified by what the dentist puts upon it afterwards, or the work to be done in order that the public speaker shall find himself able to use his voice properly, by the proper use of teeth, which is a matter largely in the hands of dentists in the treatment of the abnormal or defective organs which must be so treated that proper results shall be attained. It is a great field. Dentistry has not attained all which is to be attained. It has done very much, but very much remains to be done, and Dr. Kingsley has led the way to investigations which we should all be glad to follow.

Gentlemen, I may be a little slow, for you know I come from a slow town, but I will not detain you much longer, nevertheless a perception of what has been accomplished is not dulled by living in a town like Philadelphia, slow as it is said to be! (Laughter.) We are all glad to give honor to our guest tonight, and before I close these few wandering remarks, let me express my earnest wish that Dr. Kingsley's life may be spared and he may see the profession advanced far beyond the position it now occupies and may know and feel that that which he has done is appreciated by gentlemen who continue the practice of the profession. I join with you all in my earnest appreciation of the efforts which our friend has made, and the accomplishments which he has succeeded in bringing before us, and, as I say, in the hope that he may live to see that his own labors are appreciated and others following in the same track, opening, searching and thoroughly and fully passing through the fields which he has shown lie open to our view.

The field of human labor is large. We cannot accomplish everything that is to be done at once, we can do our part. Let us every one seek to do his part faithfully and earnestly and then we shall have the satisfaction of knowing at the end that we have done what we could.

I see before me those who are pursuing this same profession earnestly and vigorously, and gentlemen, I wish you all God speed. May you progress, may your investigations be crowned with success and may dentistry advance under your united efforts to a position side by side with the learned and scientific professions of the land, until we shall find it where we all wish it to be, among the first. (Loud applause.)

I agree with everything Dr. Marvin has said, with one exception, and that is about Philadelphia.

Dr. Walker. I expect to be over there next Saturday night and have a hot time in the old town. The trouble with Dr. Marvin is he doesn't get in with the boys. It's hot enough over there if you know where to find it!

I was looking around the table tonight, picking out those to whom we might perhaps give an anniversary dinner some day, and one face recalled to my mind that while I was at Niagara Falls last summer attending the National Association, my old friend, Dr. White, of Nashville, was conversing with a gentleman for half an hour or more and then came to me and said: "Walker, who is that young fellow I was talking to?" and I said: "That's Dr. Shepard." "What, Shepard of Boston?" he said. "Why, how he has changed!" And tonight a gentleman said to me: "Dr. Walker, who is that gentleman; his voice is very familiar, but who is he?" And I said: "That's Dr. Shepard, of Boston." It will be a long time before we give Dr. Shepard an anniversary if he changes his face any more. (Laughter.) He's our dear old friend, anyway, and we are glad to have him with us tonight to respond to the toast "Law and Order."

Law and Order.

I am fortunate tonight in having presented for my consideration before you a practical subject, not a theoretical one. "Law and Order" is a large subject, it is late to begin it, but I promise you I will be brief.

Dr. E. D. Shepard,
Boston, Mass.

Since receiving the invitation I have labored to prepare myself to do justice to this occasion, and have been somewhat disturbed this evening by the fact that the preceding names upon this programme were those of men noted for their silvery speech and entertaining manner, while my preparation has been a search for facts, for as you know facts are the foundation for law.

Dental laws are of recent enactment. The first dental law was enacted in Alabama in 1841 and was followed, to its great credit, be it said, by the Empire State, in 1868. Ohio followed New York in 1868, Kentucky in 1870, Georgia in 1872, New Jersey in 1873, South Carolina in 1875, Pennsylvania in 1876 and New Hampshire in 1878. Those were all the dental laws of this country preceding the period which I shall especially consider tonight, the past twenty years. These laws were what might be termed primitive; they were all found to be imperfect and have all been remodeled during the last twenty years, and the remodeling has made a remarkable progress towards perfection. In February, 1887, Alabama amended its law. The following April Massachusetts passed its first dental law. I wish it distinctly understood that the Massachusetts law was not the product, or produced under the influence, of the Dental Profession of Massachusetts. It was an accident and was enacted largely through the efforts of one dentist who was little known and not a member of any dental society, but it was framed by the lawyers in the Legislature and framed in harmony with other laws bearing upon similar subjects, mainly the pharmacy law, and the law for the regulation of the admission of lawyers to the bar, the examination of applicants by officers of the state independent of where or how the applicant obtained his education or whether he was a graduate or not. This law of 1887 was practically the first law to recognize the right of the state to legislate for the safety of the people by the state's officers determining who are competent to take care of the welfare of the people. The idea of this law has steadily made progress throughout the country, until now we find the same principle prevailing in Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, Maine, New Hampshire, Florida, Washington, Kentucky, New York, North Dakota, Maryland, Colorado, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Vermont, running from the year 1889 to the year 1898. Those states which have recognized the justice of the principle of state supervision of all who would occupy the position of responsible dentists, have a population, under the census of 1890, of 28,000,000, which is 44.5 per cent of the entire population of the whole United States. They also have a population to the square mile of 83, while the population to the square mile throughout the country is 21.3.

A Guest.

What is the substance of the law?

Dr. Shepard.

That every one who wishes to practice dentistry shall be examined by the officers of the state, independent of when or how he obtained his education, and not counting diplomas as of any value, so far as the state's officers are concerned.

In thirty-nine of the states of the Union at this time the Board which is to determine the qualifications of the candidates is appointed by the Governor, and in only nine by other methods, such as election by state societies. So that four-fifths of the states have recognized the principle that the Governor should appoint the Examining Board. It sometimes has happened and doubtless will happen that in the play of politics, an unworthy or inefficient man may arrive at the appointive position, but if that does happen, as it has happened, is it not the part of wisdom and the part of prudence and of professional patriotism to hold up the hands of the four men who have proved faithful, patiently awaiting the time when a new Governor shall replace the unworthy appointment which has been made?

Another principle in regard to the law has been the desire which many have felt, and it has been extensively discussed, that there should be a unification of state laws so that in this broad country a man who is a legal practitioner in New York could become a legal practitioner in any other state. While the best legal minds for years and years have been striving that those laws which are at the foundations of morality, good order and the welfare of the rising generation, the laws of marriage and divorce, should be the same in different states, and while those men have totally failed, it is folly for us to expect that a universal dental law shall be adopted in all of the states. Many men are working towards that end and something has been done. I know of a movement under way now by thoughtful minds which will be announced, I trust in a few weeks, which will solve this question, so that any dentist who is a legal practitioner in any state where the examining board is efficient and carries out its work with a high ideal, will receive recognition and license to practice in any other state upon presentation of the proper evidence from the state from which he emigrates. (Applause.) I trust that in a few weeks this scheme will be promulgated to the joy of all. (Renewed applause.)

**Statistics
in Relation to
Dental Laws.**

The personal question in dentistry, changes in the personnel, are most marked, year after year. When the Massachusetts law was passed in 1887, a most liberal construction was given to that part of the law which provided that every one who was earning his living as a dentist, and would make oath to that fact before witnesses, should receive a certificate to continue in practice. Under that provision nine hundred and eighty-three men were licensed in Massachusetts to continue in practice. The last report of the board shows that 835 of those are still supposed to be living and in practice; a loss of 150 in twelve years and in that same twelve years 930 new men have been examined and commissioned to practice, of whom

911 are supposed to be in practice, so that the personnel of the practicing dentists in Massachusetts today consists of 911 men who have been commissioned by the state in the past twelve years and 835 who were in practice twelve years ago.

My next fact deals with graduation. I have selected for comparison the tables of graduates at the dental examinations in 1879, 1889 and 1899, the tables for 1900 not yet being published. Twenty years ago there were graduated from all of the dental colleges of the country 243 men; from ten colleges. Ten years ago there were graduated from the twenty-four dental colleges then in operation 748 men, and last year from the forty-nine dental colleges in operation there were graduated 1,947 men.

Those are facts and there are certain inferences to be drawn from them. I will not take up your time to enlarge upon those inferences. It is too late. Let me pay my tribute to the unselfish labors, the tireless industry and the professional patriotic animus of the dental college professor, for his work since his college was established sixty years ago until the present; he deserves our honor, our respect and our esteem, but I make this bold statement that what has been accomplished by dental societies in stimulating educational movements has been slight, for a comparatively small percentage of dentists have been members of dental societies, and what has been accomplished by the labors of the dental colleges has not been the thing which has made the dental profession today an educated one. Above all other influences combined, the thing which we today must recognize as the grand lever which is moving us in the educational line is and has been the state dental law. (Applause.) The men who have enforced these laws have been actuated by as high an educational motive as those who have been engaged in our dental colleges, and the fact remains that the personnel of the examining boards in this country is not excelled in any respect by any other class of men who are engaged in dental education. (Applause.)

When we look at what the law has done and consider what in the future, under the beneficent influences of wise legislation patiently carried out, may be shown, I sometimes imagine that Sir John Bowring must have had the dental law in view, when, in those familiar lines, he said:

“Watchman tell us of the night,
What its signs of promise are,
Traveler, o’er yon mountain’s height,
See that glory-beaming star!
Watchman, does its beauteous ray
Aught of hope or joy foretell?
Traveler, yes; it brings the day,
Promised day of Israel.”

This occasion to a certain extent seems to me to be an anniversary of my own; the day in my professional life which I perhaps recall most vividly is when I graduated at Baltimore, forty years ago, and the next is when, in 1863, I attended my first professional meeting, at Saratoga; the meeting of the American Dental Convention. There I made the acquaintance for the first time of Aaron Hill, Dr. Bonwill, B. T. Whitney, A. C. Hawes, W. H. Atkinson, W. A. Bronson, S. D. French, J. Allen, W. H. Dwinell, G. Nolt, T. L. Buckingham and that sweetest gentleman whom it has ever been my privilege to call friend, Samuel S. White.

At that same meeting I made the acquaintance of Dr. Whitman, Professor Peirce, Jonathan Taft, Dr. S. B. Palmer, Dr. C. R. Butler, Dr. O. E. Hill, T. G. Lewis, G. B. Snow, C. Palmer and our guest of this evening. From that day I have respected him, and I have never forgotten the impression he made upon me as a young man, there at my first meeting when he for two or three hours detailed his great improvement in repairing the defects of speech, and from that day to this I admired the perspicuity of his utterances, as I have his good fellowship, and his love and labor for the perfection of our calling. And now

While in life's late afternoon,
While cool and long the shadows grow,
I walk to meet the light that soon
Shall shape and shadow overflow.

If it were my last utterance I would like to impress upon your mind those words from Longfellow's *Hyperion*:

"Look not mournfully into the past, it comes not back again; wisely improve the present, it is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear and with a manly heart."

We have had the pleasure many times of entertaining dentists from all over the world, and it is always a pleasure to entertain the gentleman who is to address you next; they call him the Grady or the Chauncey Depew of Baltimore, but he is the same old Holly Smith to us. I now have the greatest pleasure in the world in introducing our dear old friend, Dr. B. Holly Smith, of Baltimore, who will respond to the toast, "Our Brothers in Dixie."

Our Brothers in Dixie.

I thank my friends, and my God, that I don't
Dr. B. Holly Smith, care what they call me, so they call when the feast is
Baltimore, Md. good and the wine is ripe. (Laughter and applause.)

I consider that I occupy a vantage ground in that I come after those who have spoken. I would like to answer them, but that seems inopportune since I have my speech prepared, but someone has said that the dentist invents at his chair, and I have always claimed that a dentist is the most resourceful of all operators with the hands. And why? Because he is observing, he wants to know the reason why, he wants to know the facts.

I have known a great many men who were celebrated because of their relation to some of the lower animals; I once knew a man who owned a pointer dog which sold for \$10,000. His name was Nixon and he lived in Leesburg, Lowden county, Virginia, and it was published in nearly every paper in this country that he sold the pointer dog for \$10,000. Nixon was a man who kept a hotel and had never been much out of Leesburg. Leesburg is the county seat of Lowden county, and at that charming spot the people used to assemble every first Tuesday in August on what was known as "August Court Day," and though a man might live on the mountains where no horse could exist, if he had one little ox, one little bull, one little heifer or one little cow, he would hook it up and come down to Leesburg on August Court Day, because August Court Day was the grand meeting of all the people in that county and if you had ever been in Leesburg on August Court Day you would know what it was to be in a crowd. One day the boys persuaded Nixon to come to New York. He came on and stood on Broadway, and as the people surged by he took hold of his two friends and said to them: "My God, it must be August Court Day." (Laughter and applause.) There is one thing that impressed me in that direction. I would like to know the name of that Charlie who owned the ass that was marked by the strap that was cut from the trunk, which incident was related by a distinguished guest. I would like to examine that animal and see if the mark is still on him!

I am put down for a toast which does not embarrass me, but I want to say that my section brings
Silver Threads through me its greeting to our honored guest. (Ap-
Among the Gray. plause.) A little girl who had been living in an isolated community with only her parents and her brothers and sisters and had never seen anyone with gray hair, had a visit from her grandmother, who, after she got acquainted with the little girl, went upstairs to take off her wraps and bonnet. The little girl ran her hands through her grand-

mother's hair and said: "My, what beautiful hair you have; how did it come to be so white?" And the grandmother replied: "It has grown white from the frosts of many winters." "Oh, my," she said, "did it hurt you?" I well remember that incident when I look at the handsome medallion at the head of this table; the frosts of many winters have caused his hair to whiten, but have left no evidences of pain in his countenance. (Loud applause.) And I congratulate him that he has the whiteness, with the freedom from evidences of pain.

Why should not a man respond to the sentiment of Home?

There is a land on earth supremely blest
A dearer, sweeter land than all the rest,
And thou shalt know where'er thy footsteps roam
That land, that country and that spot, thy home.

**Hospitality
of Dixie.**

If I should attempt to speak of the good fellowship and hospitality of Dixie, I am sure I should weary you by the length of my remarks; it seems to me that over every door in the South there might be appropriately inscribed this sentiment:

Come in the evening, come in the morning,
Come when you're looked for, come without warning.

I recall my experience on a trip to North Carolina on a shooting excursion. I had letters to some friends in Oxford, North Carolina, and when I got to the hotel I mailed them and fixed myself comfortably in a little outbuilding connected with the hotel, where the dogs could come in at night, and told the negro to look after my traps and to order a team for the hunt in the morning, and went out for a stroll. When I came back my traps were all cleaned up and my dogs gone and I inquired for the nigger who took care of my things, and when I found him I asked him what the trouble was and he said: "Well, sah, we ain't moved you, no sah; don't you know that Captain Manley has done come and took your things to his house and said you were to come up there?" I said: "What do you mean by that, why didn't you stop him?" "My God, sah, you doan' know Cap'n Manley; he would kill every nigger in this place, sah, if we attempted to stop him." The upshot of it was I went up to the Captain's house. The good old man is dead now, but he met me most cordially and took me up to my room where there was a nice fire burning and a pitcher of persimmon beer sitting on the sideboard and a nigger boy who was brushing things up. He said to me: "Doctor, I got your letter, and I am surprised you didn't come to my house with the letter, sah. Don't you know I'm a friend of your friend who introduced you to

me? Now, this is your home." He showed me a dozen pipes I could smoke, and continued: "And this nigger, sah, belongs to you; you tell him to dress you in the morning and do everything for you you want done, and he'll get you a horse and take you out gunning, and when you get back you put up here and make this your home." I stayed there for two or three days, and if I could tell you how every need was looked after and how the jovial good fellowship of the host filled my heart with peace and contentment and with that home feeling you all know of, then I could express to you what it means to have an experience of Southern hospitality. (Applause.)

But I prefer to think that the toast assigned to me comprehends more than a mere report from or eulogy of a section. I am to speak to a brotherhood that is more far-reaching.

**Brothers
in Dentistry.**

There is to me nothing more offensive than the vulgarity which profanes the name of "Brother," without warrant of acquaintance or sympathy. I always feel as did Charles Lamb when a lady asked him: "Have you met our new preacher, Mr. R.; he's so nice; don't you know him?" and Mr. Lamb replied: "No, madam, I don't know him, but I'll damn him on a venture." (Laughter.)

That greatest of all speakers, He who spoke as never man spoke, said "Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall inherit the kingdom of Heaven, but he who doeth the will of my Father which is in Heaven." So I feel that not all who call us brother are entitled to the sympathy that goes out naturally to those who labor by our sides or in distant fields for the advancement of our common cause—the community of interest; the recognition in others of the impulse to be or do something that we ourselves have tried. It is not what man does which exalts him, but what man would do. When the fight begins within himself a man's worth something.

Not that our estimation of a brother should be restricted to the conception of his professional attainments alone. The stamp of manliness must be upon him throughout.

Mr. Browning has well said: "God be thanked, the meanest of His creatures boasts two soul sides, one to face the world with, one to show a woman when he loves her."

On such occasions as this, when we assemble from far and near to do honor to our esteemed guest, to gather inspiration from each other, we may expect new impulses to have their origin, new conceptions of life to be born.

Life is futile to those only who seek for its fruits in self-gratification. to those who see in it an ever enduring conflict it is fresh and full of joy and an inspiration and a hope.

Ring out, then, ye Sunday bells. I awake from my selfish dreams. I am a worker, a fighter and a man again. Where we hail from matters not so we are what we can and should be. Kipling says:

O East is East and West is West,
And never the twain shall meet,
Till earth and sky stand presently
At God's great judgment seat.
But there is neither East nor West
Birds nor breed nor birth
When two strong men stand face to face
Though they come from the ends of the earth.

Brothers from Dixie, brothers from the West, the East, the North. As the lark and the eagle, the lily and the rose, each contribute its share of melody and majesty, fragrance and beauty in the grand diapason of Nature, so in the grand union of our sympathy and effort each of us has contributed his share to the oneness of our beloved profession.

Sail on, Oh Union, strong and great,
Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee;
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee, are all with thee.

To prove to you that what I said about Philadelphia is true, I am going to call on a gentleman from that town. He is the dearest and sweetest thing over there, Dr. D. T. Darby. (Loud applause.)

I am very glad to be here tonight to do honor to our illustrious guest. In the remarks that have been made and the toasts offered, we have, it seems to me, departed a little from the object for which we assembled tonight, and if I spend about a minute and a half in telling you something of what I have known of Dr. Kingsley for thirty years, possibly you will pardon me. I shall never forget the first time I saw him; I had known of Dr. Kingsley and wanted to know him. I went to his office, introduced myself and told him with what interest I had read his writings, and that I should be very glad if he would give me a few moments of his time. He received me with the greatest kindness, showed me everything in his office, everything in his laboratory, and he showed me that superb heroic bust of Jesus the Nazzarine. During the years that followed I met him often, but until tonight I had not seen him for nine years, and when I saw him last it was in far-off Carlsbad. I recall with great interest and pleasure the month that we spent there together, he suffering from gout in his foot, I from gout in my knee—we were cripples in common. We

used to get together, Dr. Peddie, Dr. Kingsley, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, a lovely man connected with the New York *Herald*, by the name of Somerville, and one distinguished personage who was Colonel Lamar, President Lincoln's old law partner, and afterwards his associate in Washington as Marshal of the District of Columbia. It so happened that every day about one o'clock we got together and dined together, where we enjoyed a flow of spirits which I shall never forget.

A Lincoln

Anecdote.

I remember on one occasion we were listening to some of the Colonel's stories, and one of them was this: In one of the New Hampshire towns, during the war, there was a feeling that the war should be brought to a speedy close; a town meeting was called and a committee of three appointed to go to Washington and wait upon the President to see if that could not be done. The committee went there and called at the White House to see the President; they were ushered in and the spokesman stated to President Lincoln the object of their call. The great man listened for a moment and said: "Now, see here, my friends, I think as you do, but I don't know much about war; if you will go over to the War Office, Mr. Stanton is over there, he's running the war and perhaps he can help you out." The men went away and pretty soon Mr. Lincoln saw them returning, and as they came in he said: "When I saw you gentlemen coming across the lawn on your way back I was reminded of my school-boy days out in Ohio. There were only four of us in school and we had but few books; we soon went through the first, second and third readers and before the winter was over we had to take our reading lesson in the morning from the Bible. One of the boys was a very poor reader, and one morning we were reading the Bible and came to the chapter which relates how Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego were cast into the fiery furnace. 'I read my verse and the next boy read his verse and the poor reader came to the words, Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego, and stumbled over them pretty badly. He got through it finally, and I read my verse again and the next boy read his and we turned over the page and the boy who read so badly and whose turn it was to read burst out in tears. The teacher said: 'What's the matter?' and the boy replied: 'Here comes those three damned fools again,' and that's just what I was thinking when I saw you three gentlemen coming across the lawn.'" (Loud laughter.)

But now, seriously, gentlemen, this is to me a very delightful, although in some respects a sad and suggestive occasion. Fifty years of practice suggests that we are all getting older, and perhaps we are all getting better, and as somebody has said here tonight, I wish we could all

live to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of every man in the room; that cannot be done, but it is fitting, it is proper, it is right that when a man has borne the heat and burden of the day for fifty years, he should have recognition of it and such loving recognition as the dental profession is so ready and willing to accord to those who are worthy of it. (Applause.) There are not many in harness today who have seen fifty years of service, but occasionally we meet them and let us not be slow when a man has turned the half century mark of honorable work in our calling, to honor him in some such way as this. (Renewed applause.) There died recently in the little borough where I live, just out of Philadelphia, Landsdowne, a very old gentleman, in his ninety-first year. He was a brother of the celebrated Elisha Townsend; he was himself a dentist, and had been in practice much of the time for nearly sixty years. I used to go occasionally and sit with him on the porch of a summer evening, and talk with him. He was like a back number, of course, he knew very little of modern methods, but it was extremely interesting to hear his account of the early experiences he had in dental practice. He had the respect, the confidence and the esteem of everybody in that community, and I never saw him walking out, tottering in his gait, that I did not recall those lines of Oliver Wendell Holmes:

The Last Leaf.

I saw him once before,
As he passed by the door,
And again
The pavement stones resound,
As he totters o'er the ground
With his cane.

They say that in his prime,
E'er the pruning-knife of Time
Cut him down,
Not a better man was found
By the Crier on his round
Through the town.

But now he walks the streets,
And he looks at all he meets,
Sad and wan,
And he shakes his feeble head,
That it seems as if he said,
"They are gone."

The mossy marbles rest
On the lips that he has prest
In their bloom,

ITEMS OF INTÉRÊST

And the names he loved to hear
Have been carved for many a year
On the tomb.

My grandmamma has said—
Poor old lady, she is dead
Long ago—
That he had a Roman nose,
And his cheek was like a rose
In the snow.

But now his nose is thin,
And it rests upon his chin
Like a staff,
And a crook is in his back,
And a melancholy crack
In his laugh.

I know it is a sin
For me to sit and grin
At him here;
But the old three-cornered hat,
And the breeches, and all that,
Are so queer!

And if I should live to be
The last leaf upon the tree
In the spring,
Let them smile, as I do now,
At the old forsaken bough
Where I cling.

Dr. Walker. I spoke early in the evening of a person who was largely responsible for this dinner, and I will now call for a few remarks from Dr. Ottolengui, after which I shall ask Dr. Kingsley to "close the discussion."

Dr. R. Ottolengui,
New York. Man proposes, but God disposes! When Dr. Charles A. Meeker was arranging the invitations which were sent out asking you all to come to this dinner, he had on them my name as one of the committee, and I said: "No, Charlie, you must leave my name off, because if you have it on there some one will be foolish enough to call on me to speak." (Laughter.) Meeker said: "Well, but my name is on, too." I said: "Yes, but no man will be so foolish as to call on you to speak." (Renewed laughter.) Two or three gentlemen said to me this evening: "I suppose we will hear you speak?" I said: "Not at all; you forget that Holly Smith is on the programme, he won't leave time for anybody

else." (Laughter.) When Dr. Smith claimed the last hour, I really felt safe, but, for the first time I think in his life, he sat down within the limit! Consequently that left the chairman an opportunity to get in some extra people, and so I am caught after all.

I suppose, as all the other speakers have had a topic announced, I should announce one for myself, and I can think of nothing more fitting than the subject of "My associations with Dr. Kingsley." Before I go into that I wish to say a word in regard to Dr. Perry. Dr. Perry quite naively informed you that he twice begged off, and that each time he hoped he would be allowed to speak. Dr. Meeker and myself read those letters and we read between the lines and kept Dr. Perry on the list. Dr. Meeker was a little inclined to let him off, but I said: "No, I'll bet you \$10 he will not only make a good speech, but will read some poetry." He read two pieces of poetry, and I expect to collect \$20 from Meeker! (Laughter.) But I wish to say seriously concerning Dr. Perry, that in my capacity as a dental editor it becomes my business to critically and technically examine what I may call the composition of dental papers, and it is a great pride to me, as a New Yorker, to say that it is my honest and my earnest belief that there is no man in the dental profession who is a more fluent or a more beautiful writer of the English language than Dr. Perry. (Loud applause.)

My association with Dr. Kingsley has been somewhat peculiar, especially in its inception. I am a good deal of a Democrat (not speaking politically), but on this occasion I shall claim the distinction of a rather aristocratic dental lineage. I am compelled to do so, because there has been very much said about things that are fifty years old or older. Many years ago in my home in Charleston, South Carolina (You see, Brother Holly, I am one of the Dixie boys), there was a dentist by the name of Brewster; he moved to Paris and he laid the foundation for that very large practice which has since made the name of Dr. Evans so famous. When Dr. Brewster retired my grandfather, Dr. B. A. Rodrigues, took his practice. Sometime after that my grandfather came to New York seeking help in his work and he made an arrangement with Dr. Kingsley to go back to Charleston with him as his assistant, but when they came to the financial part I believe there was a difference as to the amount of remuneration; I forget the exact amount, but I think my grandfather offered \$6 a week, and Dr. Kingsley wanted \$7, or something of that kind. (Laughter.) At any rate he did not go. Instead of Dr. Kingsley, my grandfather took back South with him a man whose name was Grant. I remember Grant very well, and I remember the laboratory (or as Dr. Dodge called it, the workshop) very well; I remember there was a vulcanizer (I suppose we must call it such) which stood at least three and a

half feet high from the floor and had a stop cock on it to let off steam, like any other steam engine. Grant was an excellent worker in the laboratory, but like that Bond street waiter of Dr. Dodge's, he had a generous capacity for liquid refreshment, and it broke out much more frequently than once a year. Finally he drowned himself in liquor in one of his debauches; at any rate he was found in a very bad condition on the street, taken to the hospital and there died. My grandfather had him buried in the cemetery under the claim that he was a soldier; he was buried amongst the Confederate dead; all my grandfather had claimed for him was that he was a soldier, but after he was buried it was discovered that he was a Union man. I suppose someone noticed the name "Grant" amongst the Confederate dead and that awakened their suspicions. At any rate what did these peculiar cemetery gentlemen do but disinter the corpse and coffin and deliver them at my grandfather's door early one morning with their compliments. My grandfather never did anything by halves and when he buried Grant he put a tombstone over him; when they returned Grant they did not return the tombstone, but it was left in its position. My grandfather wrote to the cemetery people that he accepted the situation. But he did not. Instead he bribed the cemetery watchman and by the bright light of the next moon, with the assistance of two or three darkies, they put Grant back in his grave, and he is there yet, only the cemetery people don't know it.

How I first happened to go to Dr. Kingsley may interest you. The doctor was taken sick about twelve years ago and his office being in the street next to mine, he asked me if I would see a few patients that he sent me. One was a lady who came to have a tooth extracted; it was a pyorrhoea case, and I bridged the teeth and saved them. The lady was very much pleased, and so was I, and on a subsequent day, Dr. Kingsley having recovered sufficiently to be in his office, he met me there with the lady, and she pointed out the work I had done. The doctor looked at it and admired it very much. The lady said to him: "You take my advice; you need young blood in your office and you ought to get this young man to work here." He said: "That might not be a bad idea," and after the lady had gone he asked me what I thought of the proposition, and I said I thought very well of it if the terms were satisfactory and we talked them over a little bit. While I was still hesitating he said: "You know I have a very fine clientele, can introduce you to some very-nice people and I don't expect to live more than three years, so we will make a contract for three years and by that time I guess you will have the practice." Dr. Kingsley went to Carlsbad, I don't know if that is the year when he met Dr. Darby and had such a good time or not, but he came back rejuvenated, but still clinging to the idea that he was going to die in three

years, but he has not done it. To a certain extent it is a breach of contract.

So much for jesting; now I want to say seriously that a little over a year ago I really thought that Dr. Kingsley was going to keep his contract. He was taken very sick; he doesn't believe in doctors and never calls them in; some one else has to do that against his will; at that time their diagnosis was that he must leave off this article of food and then that article of food until he got down to living on scarcely anything more than milk, and he wasted away and got more and more ill and thinner and thinner. Finally I persuaded him to go to Bermuda. I certainly imagined that he would stay there until cold weather was over, but before I could expect even a letter from him, I came into the office one day, walked into the back room and there I saw Dr. Kingsley lying on the lounge. He had come home very much shaken up from the voyage and had laid himself on the sofa and was really asleep, but as I looked at him lying there with his eyes closed, and his arms crossed over his bosom, I thought that he was dead and realized that no greater calamity could ever come to me than the death of Norman W. Kingsley. (Loud applause.)

Of course, I expected to be called upon to make a few remarks on this auspicious occasion and consequently I prepared a most elaborate address and loaded it on a heavy truck, instructing the carman to deliver it at this banquet hall. But as I do not notice it lying about here anywhere, I fancy that he must have made a mistake and delivered it to the Herald Building across the way, mistaking it for one of the rolls of paper now being used to print its Sunday edition.

Really, the field of eulogy of our honored guest has been so well covered this evening that nothing I might add could possibly increase the feeling of friendship and high regard we all have for him. As a layman I have not been brought into contact with him in his professional capacity, but rather has it been my privilege to have known him as the artist, the sculptor, the man of letters, and I may say the dilettante. I have had the privilege of watching him execute some of these beautiful examples of burnt wood work which we have all admired this evening.

It may possibly interest you to know that my first meeting with Dr. Kingsley was a very curious one, so curious, in fact, that we did not meet. In 1878 we found ourselves on board a Trans-Atlantic liner sailing westward, and as the passage happened to be very uneventful, brother Kingsley and myself found it necessary to do something to wake up the ship's company, so we rolled up our sleeves, descended into the engine room, put on a few more pounds of steam and succeeded on that voyage in breaking the ocean record—the steamer “City of Berlin”—time, seven

days and fourteen hours, or seven days and eight hours, I forget which. So you see our friend possesses accomplishments outside of his profession and other artistic instincts. The curious part of it is this, that we did not "catch on" to our joint operation until we began to swap stories twenty years later.

I cannot refrain from saying, before closing, how highly I appreciate being given the privilege of uniting with you gentlemen in tendering this testimonial of our affection and regard to Dr. Kingsley, and I am sure that when we part this evening every man present will retain in fond recollection the *camaraderie* and the jolly good time we all have had at the Kingsley dinner.

Dr. Walker says that I must close the discussion, but there has not been any discussion. I am reminded of the stranger in town seeing a funeral pass, and asking a man whose funeral it was, the reply was: "The man in the coffin." "Oh, yes, but what did he die of?" The man told him: "For want of breath?" "But I mean what was the complaint?" "There was no complaint, everybody was perfectly satisfied." (Laughter.) And so it seems to me this evening there has been no complaint and no discussion.

In closing I will relate an incident suggested by our good friend, Dr. Shepard, alluding to his having met that sweetest of gentlemen, Dr. Samuel White, at Saratoga, in 1863. Dr. Atkinson, whom you all know was the profoundest admirer of Samuel White; he really worshiped him, and this feeling was reciprocated by Dr. White. At the time when I was modeling that head of Christ, of which you see the picture on the programme, I had a studio uptown to which I never went excepting in the evening, because I wouldn't allow my pastime to interfere with my professional duties. It was in May, in 1868, and on my way up at twilight I met Dr. Atkinson; I asked him where he was going and he said he was just taking a walk and I invited him to go with me to my den. I had the model in clay almost completed. When we got into the studio I gave Dr. Atkinson a seat, took the covering off the model and said nothing. He looked at it a moment and said: "Um, it don't look like him." "Don't look like whom?" "Oh, well, I know well enough what you are trying to do, you are trying to make the Nazarene." "You say it does not look like him?" "No." "How do you know?" "Because I have seen him." "Dr. Atkinson," I said, "you are exactly the man that I have been looking for. I have been hunting for somebody who could give me some clue as to how that personage looked." "Well, I have seen him." "You can describe him?" said I. "Perfectly." "Where did you see him?" "Well, I was out in the orchard on my knees praying and I

looked up and he was in an apple tree." "And you saw his features?" "Perfectly." "You can describe him to me?" "I can." "Well, now tell me how he looked?" "He looked like nothing else in the world but Sam White."

Again let me thank you very much for your kindness and for the many compliments you have paid me. Sometimes I am amused over it, but I recognize that it is honest and I accept it in the spirit and consider it complimentary. The last dinner I attended of this character was in honor of Chauncey Depew and as one after another the speakers paid fulsome compliments to him, I said to myself: "I hope I will never be placed in such a position as that, for he must feel supremely silly." Nevertheless I have had the experience this evening, and it has been very pleasant.

Dispatches and Letters Received by the Committee.

Loschwitz, bei Dresden, April 7th, 1900.

To Dr. Ottolengui:

Congratulations to our dear friend, Kingsley, and all honor to those who honor themselves in honoring him. JENKINS.

Basel, Switzerland, April 7, 1900.

Kingsley Banquet, Marlborough Hotel, New York:

All honor to the patriarch. Fraternal greetings to the rest of you. BRYAN.

Berlin, April 7, 1900.

Doctor Norman Kingsley, Hotel Marlborough, New York:

Heartiest congratulations. TIMME.

My Dear Doctor:

I desire to send through you a bright and cheerful word of greeting to the participants of the Kingsley banquet, such as I would give them in person could I be with them, and such as I well know would be given me, in their usual cordial fashion.

I am with you this evening in spirit, and full of the memories of the past thirty years with all their interest, their fun, their fights, their frolics and their warm friendships—and in the front of all this, are the thoughts of your guest, my friend, Dr. Kingsley, always on the "firing line"—

always in the thickest of it, and always for dentistry—and most sincerely and affectionately do I wish for him, and for you all, a glorious evening, such a one as you will remember with great pleasure; such a one as he, and you, ought to have in justice to your deservings. This with kindest regards, from your friend.

J. FOSTER FLAGG.

Dear Doctor:

I regret very much that I shall not be able to be present at the complimentary banquet given to Dr. Norman W. Kingsley. For some time it has been thought best that I should avoid the night air, or anything out of the usual routine.

I have known Dr. Kingsley for many years. Dr. Kingsley is one of the large men in the profession, and deserves to be honored by the profession, and I doubt whether in his specialty he has an equal in the world. He has done as much to elevate the dental profession as any other man. He is a man of wonderful attainments for his opportunities, for it will be remembered that all that he possesses are the results of his own progressive nature, accompanied by his perseverance and hard labor. He is a man of unusual executive ability, as he has demonstrated in the many prominent positions given him by the dental profession. He would have made an expert politician. I think he would have beaten either Croker, Platt or Quigg in his manipulation.

Perhaps you think now I have got to the bottom of the ladder, and I guess I have. If you think the latter sentence unpalatable, forgive me for having written it, and make a business of it and change it into a cleft palate and let Kingsley repair it.

On the circular sent me I noticed the name of another that I hold in the highest esteem, and that I have known for many years—Dr. J. Foster Flagg. This is a Flagg that is never found flagging. He is always in the breeze, although it be cyclonic. He can say more and do more in a given time than any other man I ever knew. God bless Dr. J. Foster Flagg and the dental profession through him.

I also notice on the circular the names of Brothers Walker, Perry and Carr. Excellent! Excellent! Superlatively good! May Divine blessings attend them all.

But when you want perfection, or course you have to come to Brooklyn and get Hill, Jarvie and Brockway. They are so good that I am spared the necessity of asking Providential clemency in their behalf. Two better men never came nearer being killed by their bicycles than Hill and Jarvie, but they were so good they were spared to fulfil their mission. I do not think Brockway has the straddle for a bicycle, but all the same he

is so good. He is old gold. So the trio were spared to bless the present generation.

I only wish I had known more intimately the gentlemen from abroad whose names are appended to the list, then I could have written you a longer letter. I think I can hear you say: "Thank Heaven, you do not know them any better."

Now I hope you will have one of the jolliest times you ever had, and I hope it may cement all discordant elements. Now, I would like to be with you and listen to all the good old voices I have heard so many times; voices of those earthen vessels, that it would seem from such continual use that they must be more or less cracked; still, I love them.

Good-bye and God bless every one of you.

WILLIAM B. HURD.

Brooklyn, April 3, 1900.

My Dear Doctor:

Your kind invitation to be with you and honor the long service of Dr. Kingsley was duly received. I am sorry that the result of my three weeks' sickness makes it imprudent for me to attempt the trip to New York at this time.

You will please do me the honor of extending to Dr. Kingsley my hearty congratulations for the benefits he has rendered our profession and my desire that he may yet have many years of peaceful life and further honors. Yours truly,

C. N. PEIRCE.

Philadelphia, April 2, 1900.

Dear Doctor:

Your letter which was forwarded to me and has just reached me here fills me with woe, because the Kingsley dinner looks from this barren land awfully fascinating, and I want to be there, but fate is against me.

I have been sojourning here since January vainly endeavoring to restore my lost manhood, and the surface indications are that it will require another month at least.

Your flattering invitation to speak at said dinner is an honor which I appreciate, and one which I would gladly accept were it in my power.

One of the first names that I learned to lisp in dentistry was Norman W. Kingsley, and for thirty-three years it has been a sort of household word, therefore I would be very glad to break bread and eat salt over the festive board in his honor.

Thanking you for the thoughtful consideration, and declining with the profoundest regret, I remain, Yours truly,

FRANK B. DARBY.

Las Vegas Hot Springs, N. M., March 20, 1900.

My Dear Doctor:

I am grateful for the remembrance of me in connection with the banquet complimentary to Dr. Kingsley, and I am most sorry that I am not able to be present in person.

Dr. Kingsley has helped me, not only as he has helped thousands of others who have been privileged to read his writings, but on numbers of occasions he has given me special personal aid and encouragement, for which I shall always cherish gratitude. I join cordially with those who will be present at the banquet in the expression of the hope that he has yet many years in which service to others and comfort and happiness for himself may be continued. Sincerely yours,

CHARLES A. BRACKETT.

Newport, R. I., April 2, 1900.

Dear Doctor:

It is with much regret that I notify you of my inability to attend the dinner given in honor of Dr. Norman W. Kingsley.

My duties at the college during the month of April are more than ordinarily laborious and exacting, and I can for that reason not join you in this friendly way of showing Dr. Kingsley my personal appreciation.

He is, however, a man with such unquestionable merit that an individual manifestation can but little add to his general worth.

With best wishes for a successful evening, Yours truly,

R. H. HOFHEINZ.

Rochester, N. Y., March 12, 1900.

My Dear Doctor:

It will be impossible for me to be present at the dinner to be given to Dr. Kingsley in commemoration of his finishing his fiftieth year of active practice. I greatly regret that such is the case.

In many ways Dr. Kingsley deserves the honor you propose to show him, and, personally, I feel greatly indebted to him. I have consulted him in the past many times and always profitably. His advice and good will was at my service. His contributions to our literature have been many and of great value.

In this way only can I join in your festivities and take part in the

congratulations that will so justly be shown the guest of the evening. I am glad you have given me the opportunity. With best wishes, I am
Fraternally yours,

GEORGE S. ALLAN.

New York, April 2, 1900.

Dear Doctor:

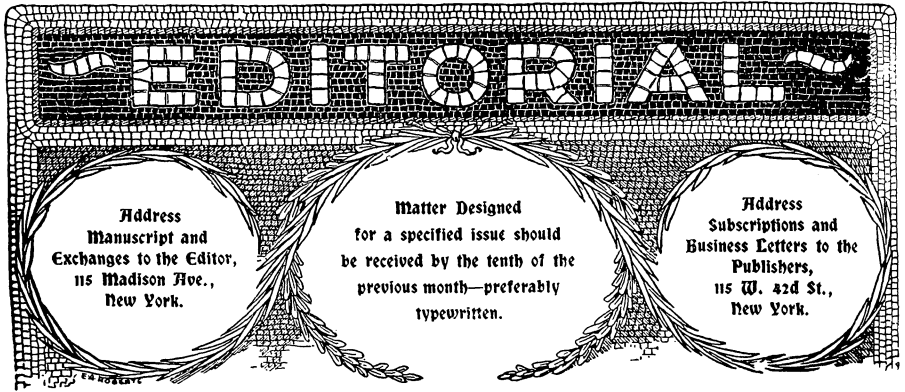
It is with regret that I am obliged to write of my inability to join with you in honoring Dr. Kingsley at the banquet on April 7th. Although it has never been my pleasure to meet Dr. Kingsley personally, yet through his work for the profession he seems like an old acquaintance to us of the younger element, and I feel honored in being asked to join in doing him the meagre honor of which we are capable.

Please accept my sincere thanks for the invitation, and with the hope that the function will be all that it should be to fittingly consummate fifty years of honorable professional pilgrimage, I remain, Very sincerely yours,

J. M. BEACH.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 24, 1900.





Fouling One's Own Nest.

An esteemed correspondent has written me a letter criticising the conduct of this magazine, and as the letter is in a most temperate tone, the writer not only being evidently conscientious, but at the same time admitting that he believes me to be conscientious and just, though following a mistaken path, it is possible to discuss the matter openly. Two quotations from this letter will place the matter as the writer sees it.

**Our Policy
as Others
See It.**

“May I say plainly to you, my dear Ottolengui, that I think your article (in regard to the California matter) was not sufficiently considered. * * * * *

“There has been something too much of this washing of our dirty linen in public. We have a bad name in Europe simply because so many American dentists have lost no opportunity of speaking evil of the schools and charge them with all sorts of dishonesty and incapacity. Whenever there might be a chance to say a good word, it is kept back. All these things are carefully treasured in Europe, especially in England. You know the discrimination against our schools and against our dentists in foreign countries. It is largely, in my opinion, because so much of this scandal has been published to the world that should have been carefully guarded. You do not find that the English dentists act in this way. If there is anything that is dis-

graceful to them, they carefully cover it up. You do not find them fouling their own nest, and if there is any defiling, it is screened from the world for the sake of the credit of the profession, for the credit of the schools, and the individual reputation of the members of the profession.

* * * * *

"You must have seen a letter in the *Pacific Journal* from Dr. Asay. Now, I know the man very well, and know there is no more candid, honest, upright and conscientious man in all California than Dr. Asay. He lives at San Jose, is not a resident of San Francisco, but is connected with the institutions there. He is a man well along in years, no mere young boy or recent graduate, but an old, experienced practitioner and of the very highest status in California. He writes there is very little in the scandal which has been published, although he himself has very little sympathy with the Board, but he believes they have been belied, and the whole thing, as he expresses it, is a "drunken spree" on the part of some of the accusers. I have written to find out something further in regard to it. I think if you had done this instead of taking newspaper reports, which you know cannot be relied upon, and which have been found were based upon insufficient testimony, it would have been far wiser and would have redounded to the benefit of the profession and have secured much greater good than the unwise exploiting of rumors, which might or might not be true.

* * * * *

**Our Policy
as It Is.**

In the article by Dr. Asay in the *Pacific Medical Journal* our magazine is alluded to in anything but complimentary language, for which reason, I am glad to hear, that he is the kind of man described above, as his intemperate letter to the *Journal* did not leave any such impression, and but for this communication would have been deemed as not meriting a reply. Considering the position taken by Dr. Asay in his editorial, it is somewhat astounding to find Dr. Louis Cranz charging that it was from Dr. Asay himself that he heard of some of the alleged irregularities. Dr. Asay makes the same unwarranted assumption as is to be found in the above quotation, namely, that the article which we published was printed solely upon newspaper evidence and without investiga-

tion of the facts. Just how these gentlemen know this, it would be interesting to have them relate. The fact is that a correspondence was instituted which covered several weeks, and from perfectly reliable sources enough was learned to make us feel justified in exposing the matter. But even in this, we assumed no responsibility, expressing no editorial opinion, but merely reprinted the newspaper accounts crediting the source from which the matter was compiled. If all that was in the newspapers was false, and if the whole affair was "the result of a drunken spree" there are yet two undeniable facts, which I thought, and still think (perhaps mistakenly) warranted the course pursued.

The accusation of wrong doing was made by one member of the Board against another member. That this could be possible, shows that the California Board is no longer fitted for the high responsibility which rests upon it; for it must be remembered that the California Court has decided that the actions of this Board are not subject to revision by the Court. The Board therefore stands in the place of the judiciary and its actions should represent justice; but justice cannot flow from a contaminated source. Justice must be above suspicion. Could the California Board be so considered while one member charged bribery against another?

The second fact is the letter which the accused wrote in his own defence, which we published without comment. Is a Board of Examiners which has so long included as a member the writer of such a letter, fitted for the work of testing the ability of candidates for the right to practice a learned profession? I venture no reply to this question, but leave each reader to find his own answer, and I especially commend the query to the profession in California.

When the charges against a member of the Dental Board were published in the newspapers the Board held an investigation at which no important witnesses appeared, and as the Board had no legal power to compel attendance of witnesses the charges were dismissed as not proven. Since that time it has been charged in the press that members of the Pharmacy Board sold examination questions to candidates, whereupon Dr. W. M. Searby, President of the Board, notified the District Attorney of the state of affairs, suggesting an investigation by the grand jury—a body having full power to reach witnesses. Had the Dental Board been

equally anxious to clean house, it would seem that the same course was open to them.

**As to Keeping
One's Nest
Clean.**

Leaving the California matter, in connection with which our pages have been open to both sides, we may consider the broader question. My correspondent has said to me more than once, and hints at the same idea in his present letter, "It is a dirty bird that fouls his own nest." Well, then, what kind of bird is the one who, finding the nest foul, attempts to clean it out?

But if he should be told to note the fact that this effort at cleanliness calls the attention of others to the foulness that had existed, should he abandon the effort? Perhaps it might be said that the scavenging could be done after dark, or at some time and in some way so that others might not see. That, of course, would be preferable, but there be some kinds of filth that can only be gotten rid of in broad daylight. The doors must be thrown open and the windows raised that the blessed light of the sun may enter and purify.

The same notions have been held in times past in relation to certain ailments. Dreadful diseases were kept secret, and the sufferer allowed to linger in pain and agony until death brought relief, lest some imaginary stain might attach to the family of the diseased, or we might say of the deceased. In this enlightened day such sentiments are little regarded. The surgeon's knife cuts out the loathsome disease, and the family is better thought of in the community for openly restoring itself to health, rather than to let the disease abide. For secrets of this kind have never been safe. They have not been heralded in published prints, but they have been as widely circulated by the whispering friends of the family.

So it has seemed to be with dentistry. Certain abuses existed, and if they were secret, as surely were they open secrets. But the very effort to keep these things secret prevented any application of a remedy. Last summer we published the views of dentists, both in and out of colleges, as to the methods of advertising the infirmaries. This, of course, was distasteful, but what resulted from the publicity? The Faculties Association passed a rule prohibiting unprofessional advertising by colleges, within a few weeks of the appearance of the articles. This was extremely satisfactory. We have persistently declined numerous other letters, dis-

cussing this subject, believing that the Faculties Association will enforce this rule. But why was not this rule made years ago? Because when a disease is kept secret, there is no physician to suggest a remedy.

At one time our editorials to some made our magazine appear to be the organ of the Examining Boards; that was when it seemed that the Faculties Association was in the wrong. Nevertheless, not being the organ of any faction, we did not hesitate to publish the charges against the Illinois Board, believing that publicity would be wholesome. The Examiners Association appointed a committee to investigate the matter, and recently we have been informed, we hope correctly, that the Illinois Board now compels its candidates to pass their examinations in English. The charges made last summer in print were common rumor in Illinois for years, but the German examinations, which made the abuses possible, continued. Publicity has brought forth a pressure which amends the methods for the better. In like manner the publication of the condition of affairs in California ought to, and we think will, arouse the profession of that State, so that they will eventually lift their Board above suspicion, and *out of politics*.

This is and has been the foundation of the policy of this magazine. The aim is for the betterment of the profession. We believe that great wrongs should be righted rather than tolerated under the notion that publicity would be disgraceful. It seems to us more disgraceful to live in a foul nest than to clean it, even under the eyes of the whole world.

R. OTTOLENGUI.





Questions will be answered in this department, provided the answers would be of general interest. After publication our readers are cordially invited to make further reply, criticism or comment.

The Otey bill authorizing the appointment of dentists in the army favorably reported by the Military Committee, has not yet been passed by Congress, and consequently is not yet a law.

**Dentists Should Not
Seek Army
Positions Yet.**

The bill contemplates a commission of three dentists, who shall supervise the examinations of candidates for appointment. These men should be carefully chosen, and above all should be men representative of the dental profession, and should have the confidence of all classes of dentists. It is believed that three such men have been found. Dr. Williams Donnally by his work in having the bill passed has shown that he has that executive ability which should be a conspicuous characteristic of those who will receive this high appointment. For his faithful service in working for this bill the whole profession will feel that his appointment would be a fitting and merited reward, if he will accept it.

Dr. Oliver, of Indiana, is another gentleman whose experience and attainments make him a very satisfactory candidate, while the name of Dr. John I. Marshall, of Chicago, at once is received with approval, it being most fitting that one of our best surgeons should have a place on the commission.

The too ardent friends of these gentlemen, however, are liable to make a grave error in too hastily pressing their claims. It is well to have letters prepared which shall eventually reach Surgeon General Sternberg, but they should not be forwarded until the bill passes. But the greatest mistake which some have already made is to send letters advocating the appointment of these gentlemen, or others to minor positions, the letters being forwarded to Congressmen. It will make a very bad impression to have it seem that there is a scramble for places, even before the law is passed, when thus far it has rather been made to appear that the bill is in the interest of the army, rather than of the dental profession.

Dr. W. K. Hartsell, of Randleman, N. C., sends us the following in regard to his method of extracting roots:

**Extraction of
Difficult
Roots.**

"As an example, take a left inferior bicuspid root, the crown of which is decayed off below the gingival margin. First, take a small spear drill and drill in the direction of the pulp canal until it enters well into the solid dentine. It matters little if the drill pierces the apical foramen, as it causes but little pain if the tissues are not inflamed. Next, take a drill or bur the size of the screw intended to be used and enlarge this canal. Then with right angle tap screw into this canal, cutting threads for the screw post. The screw post best adapted for this is 'How's' bright metal screw post, size 'B.'

Screw the post in the root, grasp the screw post with a pair of flat nosed pliers and extract the root. Instead of using a small drill first, a drill of full size of the screw post may be used at once. By using the former method, less pain is caused by the drilling, especially if there is pericementitis and circumscribed hypercementosis.

I use the right angle tap and hub attached, because it is shorter than the How screw hub and tap and can be used for any root. Space is valuable in some mouths. By this method the most frail roots are extracted with ease, and without injury to the gums or alveolar process. Patients are delighted with this method, and it gives the dentist satisfaction."

In forwarding the subjoined newspaper clipping a correspondent writes as follows:

**Dental Shops
in Guise of
Colleges.**

"Enclosed you will find a clipping from one of our Pittsburg papers. We took the matter into court, made a protest against their obtaining a charter and defeated them. They threatened to go to New Jersey or Delaware and obtain a charter there. It is simply a lot of disreputable practitioners who wish to run a big advertising concern. Look out for them."

"In the Court of Common Pleas No. 3, of Allegheny county, Pa., No. 254 May term, 1900. In re-incorporation of the Eastern College of Pain-

less Dentistry. Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the said court on Saturday, the 31st day of March, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., by W. S. Yates, I. E. Josephs, J. A. Taylor, F. E. Sander and James W. Gallagher, under the act of Assembly, entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and its several supplements, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called 'The Eastern College of Painless Dentistry,' the character and object of which is to give and impart instruction in the science and art of painless dentistry and its collateral branches, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said act of Assembly and supplements thereto. Frank H. Guffey, solicitor."

**Complete
Artificial
Lower Jaw.**

That John Die is still in the land of the living is due to the efforts of a Detroit dental surgeon. A year ago Die, who is a young farmer of Royal Oak, Mich., had his lower jaw shot off by an irate brother-in-law.

Unable to eat, and with his case pronounced hopeless by the surgeons, he was rapidly starving to death when he found a dentist, who believed he could help him.

The doctor experimented till he found that by means of fine wires he could fasten an artificial jaw to the two back teeth, after they had been raised slightly with gold caps over the crowns, giving a starting point for the attachment.

It was then a delicate problem in dentistry to manufacture a jaw containing twelve teeth and to fit it in the place where the jaw ought to be—in reality, to construct a jaw, a work differing vastly from making a dental plate to rest on gums and jaw.

The experiment took about five weeks to complete. When finished the jaw was not a pretty object, but it was planned to do work. It fitted Die's mouth to a nicety. After a few days the young man became used to the new fixture and carefully began experimenting with it as a food crusher. His expectations were realized, and in a few weeks he ate a beefsteak for the first time in a year. Die declares now that he believes he might crack hickory nuts with his new jaw.—*Newspaper*.

**Secret of
Dental Society
Success.**

This subject has recently been discussed by one of the New York District Societies, and is at all times of interest to those engaged in society management. Over twenty years ago Dr. Charles A. Meeker solved the problem for his society, and his example has been successfully followed by others. Conviviality is the key note, and how may this be better attained than around the dinner served before the regular order? Dr. Meeker has given us many enjoyable repasts, but

none of his menus have been more replete with tempting dishes than his latest, which we append. Men went miles to partake of the rare viands enumerated.

Central Dental Society of Northern New Jersey.

SCARBORSITE
 Koulmorts Zkorlg Expu
 MEMPILLIE
 Aekgre Toik Eless
 TUOTISR
 Czej Yut Kitho
 ABACATRKIN
 Guihtroz Launnz Teryil
 RELLEYVIKYZ
 Sietneksoh Sreytew Pizzinzez
 Dorfybal Æzoryz
 TROSYKEIMET
 Vespa Crabo
 KIZMONT
 Tisznoutul Privayzey Kazymon
 SEDGUILLORS
 Kokeny Zilloxer
 GLACCESSOS
 Inepeon Yaezor
 COYENT
 Tortiefor Straviss
 Moka Tessi



Dr. W. D. Tenison.

At a meeting of the First District Dental Society of the State of New York, held March 13, 1900, the following resolutions were presented and accepted:

Whereas, Dr. W. D. Tenison has been removed by death it becomes our painful duty to take notice of his demise; therefore, be it

Resolved, as the sense of this Society that in the death of Dr. Tenison the profession has lost a distinguished member. As a man Dr. Tenison was genial and affable; as a dentist he was skilful and conscientious. Entering upon the study of dentistry at an early age when all was crude he wrought his way to success and high position by zeal and industry. We shall miss Dr. Tenison from our ranks. Let us, therefore, linger for a moment to pay his memory this tribute of respect.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and the Dental Journals.

BENJAMIN C. NASH, Secretary.

B. M. Gildea.

Dr. B. M. Gildea, one of the oldest and most respected of San Diego citizens, died at his home in San Diego, Cal., during the latter part of March, 1900, at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

Dr. Gildea was a native of Pennsylvania, and spent his early life in Harrisburg, where, as a young man, he was for a time employed on the first steam engine used in this country.

When the Civil War broke out, he joined the army, and after serving in the field was assigned to hospital duty. After the war he lived for a time at Louisville, but subsequently traveled extensively, and resided some time at Honolulu, and later at San Francisco. Twenty years ago he went to San Diego and became at once an active citizen, and won and held the esteem of a great circle of friends. As a dentist he ranked high in his profession, was the author of many essays on the subject, and up to his later years was a contributor to dental publications.



National Society Meetings.

International Dental Congress, Paris, France, August 8-14.
National Dental Association, Old Point Comfort, July 10.
American Medical Association, Atlantic City, N. J., June 5-8.

State Society Meetings.

Arkansas State Dental Association, July 2.
California State Dental Association, San Francisco, June 19, 20, 21,
22.
Colorado State Dental Association, Boulder, June 12, 13, 14.
Florida State Dental Society, Jacksonville, May 1, 2, 3.
Illinois State Dental Society, Springfield, May 8, 9, 10, 11.
Indiana State Dental Association, Indianapolis, June 19, 20, 21.
Iowa State Dental Society, Dubuque, May 1, 2, 3, 4.
Kentucky State Dental Association, Louisville, May 29, 30, 31,
Maine Dental Society, Brunswick, July 17, 18.
Michigan Dental Association, Kalamazoo, June 11, 12, 13.
Minnesota State Dental Association, Minneapolis, Sept. 5, 6, 7.
Missouri State Dental Association, July 10.
Nebraska State Dental Society, Omaha, May 15, 16, 17, 18.
New York State Dental Society, Albany, May 9, 10.
North Carolina State Dental Society, Greensboro, May 9, 10, 11.
Ohio State Dental Society, Columbus, Dec. 4, 5, 6.
Oklahoma Dental Association, Oklahoma, May 1, 2.
Pennsylvania State Dental Society, Reading, July 5, 6, 7.
Rhode Island State Dental Society, Newport, July 10.
South Carolina State Dental Association, Harris Lithia Springs,
July 3.

Tennessee Dental Association, Memphis, May 8, 9, 10, 11.

Texas Dental Association, Dallas, May 15, 16, 17.

Virginia, Maryland and District of Columbia, Richmond, May 10, 11, 12.

Washington State Dental Society, Spokane, May 17, 18, 19.

West Virginia State Society, Wheeling, August 30, 31.

Local Society Meetings.

First District Dental Society of the State of Illinois, Galesburg, September 28.

Sixth District Dental Society of the State of New York, Binghamton, May 2, 3.

Northern Ohio Dental Association, Cleveland, June 5, 6, 7.

National Dental Association.

The date of meeting of this organization has been changed from June 26 to July 10, 1900, and the Association will convene at Old Point Comfort, Va. This is a very pleasant place in which to meet, and everything bids fair for a successful and profitable gathering. Application has been made for reduced fare on all the railroads, and the rates will be published in our next issue. We would especially urge upon the state societies that they elect their full quota of delegates, and choose those who will attend the National meeting. All those having papers which they wish to bring before the Association should communicate with the proper sections.

J. N. CROUSE, Chairman Executive Committee.

National Dental Association—Section III.

At the last meeting of the N. D. A. it was decided by Section III. to make the work of this section a feature of the meeting. To this end it has been arranged to hold the meetings of this section at such times as will not interfere with the general sessions. All papers upon the subjects embraced in this section will be read in these meetings, excepting two or three which from their general interest have been selected by the committee for presentation to the general body.

A suitable room will be provided and the programme for each meeting duly announced. Some good papers are promised.

It was further decided to hold clinics. These will comprise operations upon patients, and demonstrations upon casts, models, etc. It is desired that every one who has anything new, original and helpful will bring or send his appliances, models and illustrations. While new appliances may be shown subject to the provisions of the constitution, nothing can be offered for sale. Suitable provision will be made for the carrying out of these clinics.

Let every one interested in this section who has anything to offer communicate at once with

THOS. E. WEEKS, Chairman,
Dayton Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
JNO. J. HART, Secretary,
118 West 55th Street, New York.
or THOS. P. HINMAN,
Chairman Clinic Committee,
Atlanta, Ga.

National Association of Dental Faculties.

The National Association of Dental Faculties will meet at Old Point Comfort, Va., on the afternoon of July 13, 1900.

J. H. KENNERLY, Secretary.

St. Louis, Mo.

Pennsylvania State Dental Society.

The National Association having changed the date of its meeting for this year to July 10, the Pennsylvania State Dental Society will meet on July 5, 6 and 7 at Reading, Pa. By vote of the Council.

ROBERT HUEY, President.

330 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Class of '98, C. C. D. S.

All members of class of '98 C. C. D. S. please send their permanent address to F. Freymann, Dyersville, Iowa.

Texas State Board of Dental Examiners.

The Texas State Board of Dental Examiners will meet at Dallas on May 14. All applicants for examination must come prepared for a practical demonstration of some kind.

THOMAS P. WILLIAMS, President.

Houston, Texas.

Northern Ohio Dental Association.

The forty-first annual meeting of the Northern Ohio Dental Association will be held in Cleveland (Colonial Hotel) June 5, 6, 7, 1900, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m. sharp, Tuesday, June 5.

A most interesting programme has been prepared, and members of the dental profession are cordially invited to be present.

W. T. JACKMAN, Corresponding Secretary.

230 Colonial Arcade, Cleveland, O.

Tennessee Dental Association.

The thirty-third annual meeting of the Tennessee Dental Association will be held at Memphis, Tenn., May 8 to 11, 1900. This promises to be the most interesting and successful meeting of this association ever held. A cordial invitation is extended to all members of the profession in good standing to be present and take part in the proceedings.

A. SIDNEY PAGE, Secretary.

Columbia, Tenn.

Connecticut Dental Commission.

The Dental Commissioners of Connecticut will meet at the Capitol in Hartford, Monday and Tuesday, May 14 and 15, 1900, for the examination of candidates for license and attend to any business proper to come before them.

Practical examination in operative and prosthetic dentistry at 10 o'clock, Monday, May 14.

The written theoretic examination Monday evening, May 14, and Tuesday, May 15.

Candidates, holding temporary permits, and coming under the rules in force prior to January 1, 1900, must appear Monday, May 14, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

All persons desiring to practice dentistry in this state must apply to the Recorder for *revised rules* and for the proper blanks. Blanks must be carefully filled in and sworn to and with the fee, twenty-five dollars (\$25.00), filed with the Recorder at least one week before the day of examination.

GEO. L. PARMELE, MD., D.M.D. Dental Commissioner and Recorder.

HOURS.

Monday, 14th, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., Operating. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., Writing. (At this session enter Capitol by south door.)

Tuesday, 15th, 9 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., Writing. 1:30 p. m. to 5 p. m., Writing.

RULES AND INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES.

Every candidate for license, must be twenty-one years of age. He must fill out an application blank, which together with his license fee—Twenty-five dollars (\$25.00)—must be returned to the Recorder at least one week before the day upon which the examination is to take place. Blanks can be obtained from the Recorder. Twenty dollars (\$20.00) will be returned if the candidate is rejected.

Every applicant for license, whether graduate or non-graduate, will be required to pass a thorough examination, both practical and theoretical, and all rules conflicting herewith are hereby repealed.

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

OPERATIVE.—Each applicant must bring a patient for whom an approximal cavity is to be prepared and filled with gold, in the presence of the Commissioners—foil only to be used. Rubber dam, gold, and all other instruments and materials, for this demonstration of his skill, must be provided by the candidate.* Chairs, tables and cuspidors only being furnished by the Commission.

PROSTHETIC.—Each applicant must present a full upper set on rubber plate, also a partial plate of three or four teeth, made on silver, soldered with silver solder, plain or gum teeth in either case.

*Candidates who do not desire to bring their own dental engine may be able to rent one by making early arrangements with William C. Messenger, Dental Depot, 96 Trumbull street, Hartford.

Affidavits (blanks to be had of Recorder) will be required from patient and applicant that all work submitted is the unaided individual work of the candidate.

THEORETICAL EXAMINATION.

1. Anatomy, Physiology and Histology.
2. Chemistry and Metallurgy, Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
3. Dental and Oral Pathology, Medicine and Surgery.
4. Operative Dentistry and Orthodontia.
5. Prosthetic Dentistry and Crown and Bridge Work.

Applicants should bring such pens as they prefer, as answers are to be written in ink.

GEO. L. PARMELE, M.D., D.M.D.

Dental Commissioner and Recorder

South Dakota Dental Association.

The meeting of the South Dakota Dental Association will be held in Lead, June 6, 7 and 8. A rate of one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip has been obtained from all South Dakota points.

Yankton, S. D.

C. S. BLUNT, Secretary.

South Dakota State Board of Dental Examiners.

There will be a meeting of the South Dakota State Board of Dental Examiners at Vermillion, May 16, and at Lead, June 6.

Vermillion, S. D.

G. W. COLLINS, Secretary.

Massachusetts Dental Society.

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Dental Society will be held in the American House, Hanover street, Boston, on Wednesday and Thursday, June 6 and 7, 1900. The meeting, clinics and exhibits will all be held under one roof. An especial clinic is to be given on porcelain work by a prominent Philadelphia dentist. Good talent is also promised both for papers and other clinics. The exhibits will also be extensive. The hotel will give special rates and good accommodations. It is hoped that a large number will be in attendance and a cordial invitation is extended to all reputable dentists to be present.

EDGAR O. KINSMAN, Secretary.

Cambridge, Mass.

Committees Appointed by the New Jersey State Dental Society.

ESSAY COMMITTEE.—H. S. Sutphen, chairman, Newark; C. S. Stockton, Newark; W. G. Chase, Philadelphia.

EXHIBIT COMMITTEE.—F. Edsall Riley, chairman, Newark; H. Iredell, New Brunswick; W. L. Fish, Newark; P. G. Voegtlen, Madison.

CLINIC COMMITTEE.—F. L. Hindle, chairman, New Brunswick; C. W. Hoblitzell, Jersey City; C. W. F. Holbrook, Newark; W. H. Pruden, Paterson; W. J. Reynar, Boonton.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.—A. R. Eaton, chairman, Elizabeth; H. A. Hull, New Brunswick; C. W. F. Holbrook, Newark; P. J. Wilson, Princeton; W. E. Steele, Plainfield; W. W. Hawke, Flemington; J. A. Osmun, Newark; B. F. Luckey, Paterson; Chas. Harker, Mount Holly; Edwin Chew, Salem.

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY COMMITTEE.—W. L. Fish, chairman, Newark; A. R. Lawshe, Trenton; G. M. Holden, Hackettstown; N. M. Chitterling, Bloomfield; J. W. Fisher, East Orange; C. S. Inglis, Paterson.

MATERIA MEDICA COMMITTEE.—W. H. Mitchell, chairman, Bayonne; J. A. Waas, Hammonton.

DENTAL LITERATURE COMMITTEE.—W. G. Chase, chairman, Philadelphia.

PROGRAMME AND PRINTING COMMITTEE.—C. A. Meeker, chairman, Newark.

CONTRACTS AND ACCOMMODATIONS COMMITTEE.—C. A. Meeker, chairman, Newark; C. W. F. Holbrook, Newark.

CLINICAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.—Jos. S. Vinson, chairman, Newark; T. N. Bradfield, Newark; J. W. Jewett, Keyport; G. M. Holden, Hackettstown; N. M. Chitterling, Bloomfield; R. S. Watson, Orange; C. M. Luckey, Plainfield; T. F. Gifford, Woodbury; J. G. Halsey, Swedesboro; Thos. Balderson, Lambertville; H. S. Taylor, Asbury Park.

PRESS COMMITTEE.—F. C. Barlow, chairman, Jersey City; J. A. Osmun, Newark.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.—Oscar Adelberg, chairman, Elizabeth; E. M. Beesley, Belvidere; W. P. Richards, Orange; C. W. Hoblitzell, Jersey City.